

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
ON THE
ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE
AND THE
ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1883.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :
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1884.

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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Sixteenth Annual Report upon the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylum for Idiots, of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

The Honorable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1883.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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1884.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1883.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

My last report, which brought the work of the Department down to the close of the official year (30th September, 1882), shewed the number of persons Insane and Idiotic, or Feeble-minded, actually in residence in the Provincial Asylums to be 2,742, to which were added 33 persons in the Insane Convict Wards of the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston, and 47 persons certified to be insane or idiotic confined in the Common Gaols, making a total of 2,822 persons actually under public accommodation on that date. When to these were added 29 Lunatics and 55 Idiotic and feeble-minded persons under certificate but not then admitted, and 27 patients of the various Institutions at their homes on probation, a total was presented of 2,933 persons of unsound mind officially known to the Department.

I have this year to report a considerable advance on the figures presented last year. On the 30th September, 1883, instead of 2,742 patients in the Provincial Asylums, we find in actual residence, 2,825; an increase of 83, or

3.02 per cent. There is a decrease of two in the number confined in the Insane Wards of the Kingston Penitentiary, and the number in the Common Gaols awaiting removal, at the close of the year, was reduced from 47 to 34. To all these are to be added, the patients who were at their homes on probation, 23, and the applications on the files of the various asylums awaiting vacancies, and a total is shewn of 3,070 Insane and Idiotic persons within the official cognizance of the Department, an increase of 137 over the previous year.

The manner in which the Insane and Idiotic persons actually under accommodation in the various institutions were distributed on the 30th September, 1883, and on the corresponding date in the previous year is shewn in the following table:—

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1882.			30th September, 1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	346	355	701	358	345	703
Asylum for the Insane, London	455	451	906	440	455	895
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	223	214	437	230	219	449
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	225	239	464	246	301	547
Total Insane in Asylums	1249	1259	2508	1274	1320	2594
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	120	114	234	122	109	231
Total number in Asylums	1369	1373	2742	1396	1429	2825
Insane Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	31	2	33	29	2	31
Insane and Idiotic persons in Common Gaols	32	15	47	21	13	34
Total number of Insane under public accommodation	1432	1390	2822	1446	1444	2890
Number of applications on file for admission to Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.	2	4	6			
Number of applications on file for admission to Asylum for the Insane, London.	6	6	12			
Number of applications on file for admission to Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.	2	4	6			
Number of applications on file for admission to Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.	10	14	24			
Number of applications on file for admission to Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	63	46	109			
Out on probation.	12	11	23			
Total Insane and Idiotic known to Asylum authorities on 30th Sep., 1883.	1541	1529	3070			

There have been no very material changes in the means of accommodation for patients during the past year. During the year the dwelling in which the Bursar at the Hamilton Asylum resided was taken, and accommodation for 19 female patients created. With this exception, no increase has been possible.

The new cottage at Kingston Asylum is approaching completion, and it is expected it can be opened about the 1st January, 1884. It is intended to accommodate about 75 patients. A new building is in course of erection at Hamilton, which will contain about 60 beds. It is promised for June, 1884. With these two new buildings it seems probable that we shall be able to provide for the increase which may be reasonably expected during the year 1884.

ASYLUMS.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th Sept., '83.			Number of vacancies.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Toronto.....	354	348	702	358	345	703	.....		.....
London ...	452	452	904	440	455	895	12	.....	.....
Kingston	230	215	445	230	219	449	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	266	300	566	246	301	547	20	.....	.....
Orillia	109	111	220	122	109	231	.....	2	.....
	1411	1426	2837	1396	1429	2825	.....	.....	.....

From this table it will be seen that, while there were at the end of the year 15 more beds in all the institutions for males than there were inmates, on the female side there were three more inmates than beds.

Toronto Asylum was over filled on the male side, but had three vacancies on the female side.

London Asylum was not quite filled on the male side, but was over filled on the female side.

Kingston Asylum was quite full on the male side, and over filled on the female side.

Hamilton Asylum had 20 vacancies on the male side, but had one patient over its number on the female side.

Orillia Asylum was quite full on the male side, but had two vacancies on the female side.

On the whole, with 2,837 beds in all the institutions, there were 2,825 patients in residence; and when it is considered that there were a number of patients out on probation whose beds could be claimed for them at any moment, should it be necessary to return them to the Asylum, it will be seen that asylum accommodation of the Province was worked up to its utmost capacity, and doing really more work than it should be called upon to do.

In the following table the movements of the entire asylum population for the year have been collated. It will be seen that the number of Insane and Idiotic persons remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1882, was 2,742, and thus on the same date in 1883 the number had reached 2,825—an increase for the year of 83.

The total number of patients under treatment during the past official year was 3,285, as against 3,175 the previous, an increase of 110, exactly the same as in the previous year.

TABLE No. 1.

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			GRAND TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1882.....	346	355	701	455	451	906	223	214	437	225	239	464	120	114	234	1369	1373	2742
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1883.....	76	83	159	73	72	145	54	40	94	50	71	121	15	9	24	268	275	543
Total number under treatment during the year.....	422	438	860	528	523	1051	277	254	531	275	310	585	135	123	258	1637	1648	3285
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	25	52	.....	.....	.....	30	25	55
Total number on Asylum registers during the year.....	425	438	863	528	523	1051	277	254	531	302	335	637	135	123	258	1667	1673	3340
Discharged cured.....	29	36	65	26	18	44	13	12	25	26	14	40	.....	.....	.....	91	80	174
Discharged improved.....	2	9	11	10	9	19	7	9	16	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	22	30	52
Discharged unimproved, as not insane, or taken away by friends.....	6	12	18	4	7	11	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	2	5	17	26	43
Total number discharged during the year.....	37	57	94	40	34	74	22	23	45	31	20	51	3	2	5	133	136	269
Escaped.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
Died.....	15	24	39	34	21	55	25	12	37	18	14	32	8	12	20	100	83	183
Transferred from one Asylum to another.....	14	12	26	12	13	25	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	30	25	55
Total number discharged, escaped, died, and transferred during the year.....	67	93	160	88	68	156	47	35	82	56	34	90	13	14	27	271	244	515
Number of Patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1883.....	358	345	703	440	455	895	230	219	449	246	301	547	122	109	231	1396	1429	2825

ADMISSIONS TO ASYLUMS.

The statistics as to admissions shew an increase for the present year. In 1882 there were in all 525 patients admitted; in 1883 the number reached 543. It should be noted, however, that of the admissions in 1883, 24 were idiotic persons, and these should not be put down to the debit of the insane population of the Province.

The large number of transfers shewn on the foregoing table are due to the fact that the removal of all the patients from the Idiot Wards of the Hamilton Asylum to Orillia created vacancies in the former institution, which were used to relieve the pressure upon the London and Toronto Asylums.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the 543 patients admitted, including transfers, as well as of the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions.

Social State.

	Of those admitted during year, in- cluding transfers.	Of total admis- sions, includ- ing transfers.
Married	282	5478
Unmarried	316	5568
	<hr/> 598	<hr/> 11046

Nationalities.

Canadian	341	4461
English.....	68	1557
Irish	96	2866
Scotch	43	1204
United States	16	331
Other Countries or unknown	34	627
	<hr/> 598	<hr/> 11046

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	135	2790
Roman Catholic	128	2478
Presbyterian	128	2281
Methodist.....	125	1997
Other denominations or unknown	82	1500
	<hr/> 598	<hr/> 11046

DISCHARGES FROM ASYLUMS.

Under this head, we find increased figures, which are very gratifying; those discharged cured during the year numbered 174, against 159 for the previous year. There is also an increase in the number discharged improved.

The ratio of recoveries to admissions, 33.52 per cent., has been higher during the past year than in any year since 1877; and in the cure of the male patients it has reached a higher point than has ever been recorded in the history of these institutions, viz. 37.15 per cent. These ratios are arrived at, of course, after eliminating the statistics relating to the Idiot Asylum.

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

There is nothing special to note in the record of deaths in the Asylums as compared with the previous year; there have been slight increases in Toronto, London, and Kingston. A marked diminution in the number of deaths in Hamilton, and a considerable increase in number in Orillia, but in this latter case not more than would be accounted for by the increase of population during the past year. The ratio of deaths to average population was 6.31 per cent., which is lower than it has been for some years.

The total number of deaths in each year since October 1st, 1871, with the annual per centage of mortality, based upon the *average* population, will be found in Table No. 2.

The causes of death, which will be found detailed in Table No. 11, are shewn to be all from ordinary diseases with two exceptions only, one "Choked by food" and another from fracture of the thigh bone. It is most gratifying to note that there were no deaths from suicide or violence of any kind.

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof are shewn in the following table:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				82	81	163
Discharged, recovered.....	43	38	81			
" improved	10	8	18			
" unimproved.....	1	4	5			
Died before expiration of leave....	4	1	5			
Returned to Asylum	12	19	31			
Still out on probation on 30th September, 1883.....	12	11	23			
				82	81	163

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

I have compiled from the returns of the various Asylums the table which follows, relative to the causes of Insanity in the cases of those persons who have become inmates of our institutions; not that it is believed that the table is of great value farther than to shew what the Superintendants have been able to gather under that head. The fact is that, notwithstanding all the efforts that are made to elicit information from the physicians and friends of patients, there are so many cases which come to us through the gaols, of whom little or nothing is known, and so much concealment and carelessness in other cases that it seems hopeless to expect to arrive at any point which will be of much value for statistical purposes.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1883.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
MORAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				10	31	41
Religious excitement.				6	11	17
Adverse circumstances, including busi- ness troubles.				20	5	25
Love affairs, including seduction.				2	6	8
Mental anxiety, "worry"				9	8	17
Fright and nervous shocks				3	2	5
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	2		2	13	3	16
Intemperance, sexual.					1	1
Veneral disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				39	4	43
Over-work				9	4	13
Sunstroke	1		1	12	2	14
Accident or injury				6	3	9
Pregnancy					1	1
Puerperal					14	14
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life		1	1		3	3
Uterine disorders					5	5
Brain disease, with general paralysis ..				2	1	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy				6	6	12
Other forms of brain disease				1	3	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, in- cluding old age.	1		1		8	8
Fevers				4	5	9
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in com- bination	42	37	79			
With other combined cause not ascer- tained	30	37	67			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in com- bination	1	1	2			
With other combined cause not ascer- tained		2	2		1	1
Not insane				3		3
Unknown	121	126	247	92	98	190
Total	198	204	402	238	226	464

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

YEAR.	LUNATICS ADMITTED.	DISCHARGED, DIED AND ELOPED.	REMAINED.
1877	437	331	106
1878	479	335	144
1879	461	321	140
1880	507	353	154
1881	502	386	116
1882	493	401	92
1883	519	433	86

In previous reports attention has been called to the difficulty which existed in getting reliable information as to the increase, or otherwise, of insanity in the Province. It was pointed out that owing to the inadequacy of asylum accommodation in the Province, the full number of the known insane could never be brought under treatment, and that such fact prevented many from becoming known who would otherwise have applied for admission. Of late years this difficulty has been diminishing, and during the past year, although the asylums have been full, accommodation has been found within reasonable time for all applicants. In the above table there is shewn the admissions and discharges for the last seven years, together with the remainder in each year left on our hands. In this table the statistics of the Idiots are eliminated, it refers to the Insane alone. It will be seen that for four years past, while the number of insane admitted each year has not materially varied, there has been a steady decline in the number left as a remainder. May we not be gradually approaching the time when we shall have reached the point when admissions and discharges will balance each other?

We are still, as last year, without information as to the number of insane to be found amongst the general population of the counties, the returns of the census taken in 1881 not having been yet published.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following summary shows the gross expenditure for maintenance of the five Asylums during the past year, as well as the year which preceded it:—

—	1882.	1883.	Increase.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	91,811 08	93,492 17	1,681 09
“ “ London	129,336 74	130,175 69	838 95
“ “ Kingston	59,465 87	56,809 57	.....
“ “ Hamilton	67,301 70	68,289 46	987 76
“ Idiots, Orillia	20,767 68	28,328 21	7,560 53
	368,683 07	377,095 10	11,068 33
Less decrease at Kingston Asylum			2,656 30
Actual increase			8,412 03

It will be seen that on the whole there has been an increase in Asylum Expenditure of \$8,412 03, which has been almost entirely due to increased population. The largest increase is shewn by the Orillia Asylum, but that institution maintained an average of 233 patients in 1883 against 161 in 1882. Toronto Asylum shews the next largest increase, to account for which there

was an average of 678 patients in 1882, against an average of 703 in 1883. Next is the Hamilton Asylum, the average in that institution was 461 in 1882, and 537 in 1883. Kingston Asylum, on the other hand, shews a decrease in expenditure, although it also had a larger average of patients, viz. 430 in 1882, against 443 in 1883. This latter is to be accounted for, I think, by the fact that the heavy rains in the early part of the summer of 1883 almost entirely destroyed the productiveness of the farms and gardens in the west, while the damage from the same cause was comparatively little felt at Kingston. At the Hamilton Asylum farm the operations were an absolute failure. The land is heavy clay and not well drained, the consequence was that from the heavy rains it was impossible to do anything with the land in time to put in the usual crops.

The average weekly cost *per capita* in each Asylum is shewn in the following table:—

ASYLUMS.	1882.		1883.	
	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	135 41	2 60	132 99	2 55
“ “ London	145 15	2 79	145 12	2 79
“ “ Kingston	138 29	2 65	128 23	2 46
“ “ Hamilton	125 56	2 41	127 16	2 44
“ Idiots, Orillia	128 99	2 48	121 57	2 33

A comparison of this table with that of last year will shew a decrease in cost of maintenance in three of the Asylums in the Province. In one there is no change, and in one there is a slight increase. Thus Kingston Asylum shews a reduction of 19 cents per week, as compared with the preceding year; Orillia Asylum, 15 cents; Toronto Asylum, 5 cents; London Asylum, no change; Hamilton Asylum shews an increase of 3 cents per week per patient.

These fluctuations are slight, and occur every year. They are due to changing causes, which sometimes affects one institution in a given year more than another. During the past year, for instance, unusually large expenditures have been made on maintenance account in the London and Hamilton Asylums for unavoidable repairs and alterations to buildings, which have had the effect of considerably increasing the average cost for the year.

Table No. 14 shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various heads of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under each head.

While on the subject of expenditure, it may not be out of place to call attention to the very low rate of expenditure which prevails in all our Asylums, compared with similar institutions in the United States. As I stated in my Report of last year, the lowest average I could find in the United States was \$227.75 per annum per patient, while our average for the same period in Ontario was \$134.68, a scale which one of our Superintendents characterizes as “nearly poor-house rates.” Recent enquiries which I have made have suggested no reason to change these

figures relatively. A part of this larger cost in the States is due to larger salaries given to attendants and servants; but by far the larger part is due to the greater comforts which are afforded the patients in lodging, clothing and food, and especially the latter. The food given to our lunatics is abundant, of good quality, and all that is necessary for health, but it is plain and unattractive. There is an absence of variety and style in serving, which becomes extremely distasteful to many patients, as they frequently tell me, and which could be much improved if a little increased expenditure were permitted by the Government.

In Table No. 15 will be found a statement of the prices paid for supplies, which were under contract. The extent of Asylum purchases, and the amount expended under contract and by purchase in the open market, together with the amount paid in salaries and wages, are shewn in the following summary :—

1. Goods and supplies bought under the contract system.....	\$93,194 94
ought by Government buyers and slaughtered at Government slaughter-houses.....	54,519 16
3. Services, etc., for which tenders could not be asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, etc.....	47,493 46
4. Dry Goods, Groceries, and supplies purchased in open market	77,831 78
5. Salaries and Wages	104,055 76
	<hr/> \$377,095 10

This sum of \$377,095.10 represents the total expenditure for the maintenance of the five Asylums of the Province, but, to arrive at the net cost, there should be deducted the revenues received from paying patients, which amounted in the year just closed to \$59,922.59, as shewn in the summary which follows :—

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	274	\$36,649 67
" " London	132	10,901 37
" " Kingston	48	3,989 79
" " Hamilton	56	6,456 96
" " Orillia	28	1,924 80
	<hr/> 538	<hr/> \$59,922 59

Deducting the above sum from the gross cost of the Asylums for maintenance, the net cost is found to be \$317,172.51.

There has been, as the following table shews, an enormous increase in the past year in the amount of revenue collected from paying patients, arising from a better system of collection which has been adopted, and extensive collection of arrears of past years. The amount collected in each year, from 1871 to 1882 inclusive, is shewn hereunder :—

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decre
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871.....	118	14,045 30	.....
“ “ 1872.....	139	19,255 80	5,210 50	
“ “ 1873.....	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
“ “ 1874.....	182	20,035 77	3,375 15	
“ “ 1875.....	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	
“ “ 1876.....	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
“ “ 1877.....	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	
“ “ 1878.....	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	
“ “ 1879.....	343	32,898 26	2,794 51	
“ “ 1880.....	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	
“ “ 1881.....	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	
“ “ 1882.....	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	
“ “ 1883.....	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

From the returns of the Medical Superintendants the following figures relative to the number of patients employed, are compiled:—

ASYLUM.	Average population.	Number of patients employed.	Number of days' work performed.	Percentage of patients employed.
Toronto Asylum.....	703	214	69,701	30.44
London Asylum.....	897	628	160,558	69.89
Kingston Asylum.....	443	223	57,244	50.33
Hamilton Asylum.....	537	335	69,740	62.38
Orillia Asylum.....	233	79	24,797	34.26
Total.....	2,813	1,479	382,040	52.57

It is shewn here that out of an average population of 2,813 no less than 1,479 are induced to do more or less work.

Every year we find that more and more importance is attached to employment as an important factor on the treatment of lunacy. It is gratifying, therefore, to find that this feature is assuming such large proportions in the Ontario Asylums, and that if the figures of last year and the previous year are

put into comparison, this feature is a rapidly growing one. In 1882, the returns shewed 42.67 per cent. of the whole number employed, while in 1883 the percentage reached 52.57. The returns of the separate institutions were as follows for the two years:

	1882.	1883.
Toronto Asylum.....	32.15	30.44
London "	54.00	69.89
Kingston "	45.11	50.33
Hamilton "	37.61	62.38
Orillia "	34.11	34.26

It should be borne in mind that in the Toronto Asylum there are a number of patients in the superior wards who are not of the class who are likely to be induced to engage in the ordinary work to be found about an Asylum. If these be deducted from the whole number of patients, the average of Toronto would be increased to 45.62 per cent., and the average of the whole to 63.09 per cent.

INSANE ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The fact that the annual expenditure for the care and treatment of the Insane is constantly increasing in this Province is one which demands the serious consideration of the Government and the Legislature.

What is to be done with the chronic or incurably insane is a question ever present in the minds of those who have to do with this class of the population. Statistics point undeniably to the conclusion that a very large proportion of the patients who are admitted into the Asylums are hopelessly incurable; and the question of how to accommodate the yearly residuum of this class, and, at the same time, afford proper accommodation and treatment for recent and probably curable cases is one the satisfactory solution of which would very largely regulate this item of public expenditure for many years to come.

The Government and the Legislature—unless this country is able to avoid the experience of older countries must soon decide upon a general and comprehensive policy with regard to the accommodation of the insane. As to the hopelessly insane, the question is not so much one of treatment as of care; and if modern alienists could determine, with anything like certainty, what lunatics admitted into our Asylums are curable and what are not, the problem would be nearly solved. An absolutely certain division of the patients admitted into our Asylums is, in fact, impossible; but such has been the progress made within the last few years in this branch of psychology that, throwing the benefit of the doubt in the safe direction, the population of the Asylums might be very fairly divided into two great classes—the possibly curable and the hopelessly insane. Supposing such a division made, what is the best plan of providing accommodation which shall at once supply custody and needful care to the one class, and proper treatment to the other? Shall we have one large hospital for curable cases, and apply the cottage plan to the others? Or would it be better to divide up the recent and probably curable cases among a number of moderately small institutions scattered throughout the Province, and collect the chronic insane in a few large and well appointed establishments, like our present Asylums.

Judging by the opinions of the most successful experts in the treatment of the insane, there can be little doubt as to which of these methods should be adopted. A bright, cheerful atmosphere and home-like surroundings, abundance of fresh air, exercise, employment and amusement are all-important agencies in

the recovery of the insane, and it is quite obvious that a maximum of these benefits can best and most cheaply be secured to each individual patient by continuing the present policy of the Government in the erection, as further asylum extension is required, of comparatively small institutions—cottages so called.

The first object in dealing with the insane should be to cure those who are curable; the second, to render the lives of those who are incurable as comfortable and happy as possible.

To my mind all these considerations point to the use of small-sized buildings as curative institutions for recent cases, while the incurable class, who form so large a portion of the insane population, might very well be cared for in the large establishments already existing, and which might be extended from time to time, as required, as above indicated.

While on my recent tour of inspection of American institutions, I gave special attention to the subject of asylum erection and extension, and I believe from what I then learned that the erection of monster asylum buildings has become a thing of the past, and that the asylum of the future will, as at Kankakee and Toledo, be entirely on the so-called cottage plan. That is to say, a central administration building, and a number of comparatively small detached buildings, or wards, which number can be indefinitely extended as occasion warrants, and which will afford a maximum of comfort and efficiency with a minimum of cost.

There is another feature of the subject to which I wish to refer: I believe I am not far wrong in stating that not less than one-third the population of our Asylums are people who could be discharged to-day, if not as sane, still as sufficiently so to be cared for safely at home, or in any refuge where a very slight degree of care and watchfulness is exercised. But these people cannot be sent out of our Asylums because they are without home or friends, and if put outside of the Asylum gates they would be left to die in the streets.

In Great Britain and in the United States, theoretically, there are no free patients in the Insane Asylums, except in those in which criminals are cared for. All the pauper insane come through the parish or county poor authorities, and are kept at the expense of the parish or county from which they came. Whenever such patients are in a condition to be discharged they are restored to the parish or county. With us pauper patients come through the gaols and by ordinary process as well; and we have no authority to return them whence they came. If their friends do not voluntarily come forward and take charge of them—and they seldom do—indigent-chronics once in the Asylum remain there for life and are buried at the expense of the Province. Besides it is becoming very much the fashion—just as in some townships the indigent poor are committed to the gaols as vagrants, and the load shifted from the township to the county—for the counties in their turn to avail themselves of the free quarters provided by the Province, by the simple process of passing old people, unable to care for themselves, and who are from their age in a condition of senile dementia but quite harmless and inoffensive, through the gaols into the Asylums. There, of course, they remain, so that by this simple, and to them inexpensive, process, the municipalities get rid of their paupers, who might otherwise cost them something for support.

Some four or five of the counties of this Province have Refuges, and for the most part take care of their demented poor; but these same counties have also to help in the care of the poor of the same class who get passed into the Provincial Asylums from other counties.

It is a well-established principle in Britain and the United States that each parish or county must pay for the support of its own poor, and if all the inmates of our Asylums who could safely be transferred to such establishments as county

Refuges, were so transferred we should not need additional asylum accommodation for a long time to come. Hence comes the question whether the Province shall continue to enlarge its Asylums year after year for want of the space occupied by this class of the unfortunate poor, or take such measures as will oblige the counties or other municipalities to assume the burthen of maintenance themselves.

In Britain most if not all county poor houses have their insane wards for mild cases; all who are able to work are kept busy, and as a consequence very little medical attendance is required, and small expense is incurred under that head.

Supposing it to be conceded that to each county belongs the duty of maintaining its own insane poor, the question will arise whether it is better for each county to undertake the duty itself or for the Government to perform it at the expense of the counties. I am of opinion that the work would be best done in government institutions. Wards for the chronic insane in county poor houses would be very small ones in this country, and the expense of keeping the necessary staff of attendants on such a small scale would, in the aggregate, amount to too great a sum. Again, even with incurables, their comfort and well-being require a degree of classification which would be impossible under such circumstances. For instance, the epileptics should be kept by themselves, and have special watching night and day; the noisy should be kept separate from the quiet, and so on. Hence, in an establishment provided on a large scale for the accommodation of the incurably insane, the work can be better and more cheaply done by the Government than by the counties. But the line should be drawn at the point where the patient cannot with safety to himself and others be cared for outside the walls of an asylum.

The proportion of chronic or presumably incurable cases to the whole number of admissions may best be judged by the table on page 9 shewing the increase of insanity.

As to the question of expense, the fact is that at present the incurably insane form a much larger portion of our insane population than those for whom there is a reasonable probability of recovery; and, of course, under the present system, in which the two classes are, to a large extent, grouped together in treatment, the cost *per capita* is very large, mainly because the heavier items of asylum expenditure, such as medical attendance and supervision, which should be charged almost exclusively against the curable class, are distributed over the total asylum population. Were the expenses of treatment confined wholly or largely to the curable class, the annual expenditure for asylum accommodation would be much reduced, especially if, in addition, the cottage plan were applied to the chronic class, as the accommodation could thereby be increased indefinitely, at comparatively little expense, as is now done in many institutions elsewhere.

In older countries another factor enters into the care and treatment of the insane, namely, private Asylums, which are mostly filled by the insane of the richer class; and though this, so far, is not a feature of our Canadian Asylum accommodation, it promises soon to become so.

The Homewood Retreat, a private Asylum at Guelph, which has lately been licensed for the reception of private patients under most favourable auspices, is more fully spoken of in another part of this Report.

It would be well, in my opinion, for the Government to encourage the establishment of these private institutions, as a means of lessening the public expenditure for the treatment of the insane. They would require of course to be under the strictest Governmental inspection, so that the charge sometimes brought

against the proprietors of such establishments, that they yield to the temptation of detaining their patients, instead of endeavouring to cure them, would be avoided, along with other abuses which would be liable to spring up without a rigid system of inspection.

The system of providing superior wards for the wealthier class of patients, would to some extent be superseded by the establishment of private asylums, and the way thus left clear for the adoption of a sound and far-reaching policy in the care and treatment of the non-paying insane.

That the State is under no more obligation to provide care and treatment for wealthy persons, or those able to pay, who are suffering from cerebral disease, than it is for those in the same condition of life, suffering from any other ailment (always excepting, of course, dangerous lunatics) is a settled principle in Great Britain, and even in the case of dangerous lunatics the cost of their care is made a legal charge upon relatives and friends.

IDIOT ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

There has been very little change in the idiot population under public accommodation since the removal of all the patients of that class from the wards of the Hamilton Asylum, which had been set apart for them, to the Orillia Institution. At the close of the official year, 1882, the whole number of idiots confined in these two institutions was 234, divided as follows: in Hamilton Asylum, 75 (40 males and 35 females); in Orillia Asylum, 159 (80 males and 79 females). On the 30th September, 1882, these 234 idiots (120 males and 114 females) were all under accommodation at the Orillia Asylum. This number—the same, it will be noticed for the two years—represents exactly the measure of public accommodation available for this class of unfortunates, and no further admissions can be made, except to fill vacancies caused by the death or discharge of present inmates.

There are at present on file at the Orillia Asylum 109 applications for admission, many of them known to be urgent cases, and all of them must wait their turn for vacancies. I have given instructions to the Medical Superintendent that, in filling these vacancies, preference shall be given to girls of the age of puberty and upwards, owing to the liability of these unfortunates to seduction, and the consequent multiplication of the idiot class.

How long some of these applications may have to remain on file may be approximately judged by the rate at which vacancies have occurred in past years.

The vacancies created by deaths and discharges during the last five years have been as follows:—

1879.....	16
1880.....	19
1881.....	26
1882.....	32
1883.....	27

or an average of 24 vacancies per annum. At this rate it will be four years before the demand for accommodation will be overtaken, even supposing that no further applications be made within that period—a supposition, it is needless to say, most improbable of realization.

It is quite apparent that if the Legislature is to continue the policy which it has acted upon in the past, more room must at once be provided for this class of our population. The building at Orillia is not only ill-adapted, structurally,

to Asylum purposes, but it is old, and only kept in repair with the greatest difficulty. The Architect informs me that it will be but a short time when it will become entirely unfit for occupation, and that it is not worth repairing or adding to. And besides the original unfitness of the building for its purpose, and its present dilapidation, the Asylum lacks one feature of the first importance in any such institution, namely, the necessary quantity of arable land, there being, all told, only eleven acres attached to it. Deduct from that quantity what is occupied by the Asylum building, outhouses and yards, the ornamental grounds and the airing courts—all too small—and very little is left for cultivation.

As I have pointed out elsewhere, the auxiliary building is also eminently unfit for the purpose to which it is being applied. There are in it at present from 75 to 80 adult male patients, and the accommodation is barely enough for their custody. There being no grounds attached to the building except a small yard, employment or occupation of any kind is altogether out of the question. Besides, the building is situated on the main street of the village—a position most unsuitable for such an institution; it is heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps, incurring thereby great risk of fire, with consequences which in such an event could scarcely fail of being disastrous.

In my opinion these considerations all point to the urgent necessity which exists for building a suitable Asylum, of sufficient capacity to accommodate at least 500 idiots, and having in connection a farm of not less than 300 acres of good, arable land which would furnish ample employment to the inmates.

The returns made to me by the Medical Superintendent shew that with the limited facilities at his command he had had no less than 13,244 days' work performed by the male inmates, and 11,553 by the female inmates—there being but 79 patients of both sexes employed; but these results are as nothing compared with the possibilities of such an institution, if there was a proper farm attached to the Asylum, and we had in operation, what I hope soon to see, a systematic effort for the education of the inmates. At present these unfortunates are for the most part maundering away an objectless existence, while in similar institutions in other countries, provided with plenty of land and suitable workshops and other buildings, the otherwise cheerless existence of the inmates is brightened and their health improved by suitable mental and physical training, to say nothing of the material results in the direction of making the institutions themselves self-supporting.

The authorities of the New York State Asylum for Idiots, an institution which I visited recently, have purchased 300 acres of land, four miles from the Asylum building, at a cost of \$200 an acre, and are erecting upon it what they call a farm house, as a place of residence for fifty inmates, from whose labour, under the management and superintendence of one man and his wife, it is anticipated a large profit will be realized in farm products.

To those who visit Idiot Asylums in the United States it will seem almost incredible that the clean, bright, active and useful people they will see about such institutions can have been developed out of such apparently unpromising material as the untrained idiot class. But such is the work which is being accomplished elsewhere with exactly the same class of people as are to be found idle and useless in Orillia Asylum, and such is the work which can be, and I hope soon will be performed here. Common humanity demands at least that the attempt should be made, for anything more utterly dreary and pitiable than the lives ordinarily led by this class of our population could scarcely appeal to human sympathy. With many of the insane there is at least a hope that some day they will be restored to their friends "clothed and in their right mind;" but with this other class there is absolutely no such hope. All that can be done is to ameliorate their

condition by kindness and attention to their limited requirements, mental and bodily. For, as has been clearly demonstrated by experience elsewhere, an idle and unemployed existence is in the highest degree incompatible with the measure of enjoyment and usefulness of which these people are capable, under proper methods of education and training. But if to these motives of humanity is added one which perhaps appeals more directly to the popular mind, namely, that of economy, the plea would seem to be unanswerable; and I feel quite confident that, apart of course from the capital expenditure, the work could be done at less annual expenditure than at present.

But if the Government cannot see its way at present to an immediate commencement of a new Institution for Idiots, with a suitable farm attached, I venture respectfully to suggest the expediency of providing without delay some further temporary accommodation for not less than 200 idiots, to relieve the present pressure, as well as that which is certain to come in the near future.

I insert here an extract from a recent Report of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Asylum for Idiots, as shewing something of the scope of their work and their opinion of the necessity of it.

THE PURCHASE OF A FARM FIVE MILES FROM THE ASYLUM.

"The desirableness of this new acquisition to the Asylum will be better understood by a brief statement of the general scope and purpose of institutions for idiots. There seems to be some misapprehension in the public mind upon this subject.

"As beneficiaries of the State, idiots may be divided into two classes. The one, constituting, perhaps, twenty-five per cent. of the total number are simply objects of a State's charity. They are incapable of any useful occupation. They are not only helpless, but they require a good deal of care, and this increasing as they grow older. Their infirmity is the result of an undeveloped brain, or of an organic disease of the brain. As such they need special care and management to obviate positive discomfort or suffering. They are not responsible for their condition, and so are the more entitled to sympathy and help. They are not a very numerous class, and, therefore, the cost of their public maintenance is quite moderate. Little more can be done for these than to improve their habits, thus adding to their comfort while diminishing the burden of their care.

"When present in indigent families they cripple the industrial energies of any family so afflicted. To such, a public refuge for their unfortunate ones affords an immense relief.

"When found in county poor-houses they are equally troublesome, and because of the trouble their care involves, they are often the victims of neglect or ill-treatment. Quite a large proportion of the inmates of our own institutions have been committed by the county superintendents of the poor. Doubtless the ratio of idiots is greater among the poor than among the rich or those in comfortable circumstances. At all events, on account of their infirmity, almost all the cases of idiocy occurring in indigent families become, sooner or later, a public charge. This is especially true of city populations

"If the class of cases above described were properly cared for in the county institutions, the cost of their maintenance and care would be little less than in a well-managed State institution. Their separation from others of the dependent classes does not increase the cost of their maintenance. This is seen in the fact that in the large aggregations of the dependent classes, in a great city like New York, such separation is made as a matter of convenience and economy. Under

such circumstances, the needs of this class—in fact of any class—can be better understood and be more easily and economically met.

“For this lower grade of the general class of idiots, systemitized efforts for the improvement of their habits is all important. This fact is now recognized by social scientists both in this country and in Europe.

“It should be added, perhaps, that the class in question is not a long-lived one; and furthermore, that society is rarely called upon to assume the burden of their support till they are seven or eight years old.

“But, by far the larger portion of the general number of idiots are of a different character. While on the one hand they approach in point of default of intelligence, such as have already been described, they are bounded on the other by persons of average human intelligence. Of these, taken together, it may be said of them, that they are capable of some useful employment, and of acquiring habits of industry after having an appropriate industrial training. This capacity for occupation not only diminishes, to a certain extent, the future cost of their maintenance, but it adds to their happiness. With them idleness is often irksomeness, if not resulting in disagreeable or destructive habits.

“The failure in the matter of capacity for any useful occupation is the result of their want of intelligence, of their want of control of their natural organs, and upon their want of will or disposition to exercise their natural faculties and powers. Special training is therefore needed to obviate these infirmities of theirs.

“Hence, in all institutions for the amelioration of the condition of idiots, schools have been organized. And this not because the inmates are expected to become qualified to get a living by their wits, but to give them command of the faculties they have; to teach them to observe what is going on about them, to heed and understand what is said to them, and to do what they are told to do.

“The casual visitor to an asylum may go away with the impression that the mental exercises are predominant. The term ‘school’ sometimes applied to such institutions may have fostered the idea. However, if an enquiry is made by such visitor, he will be told at once that such exercises are only means to an ultimate end; and that, to make the pupils capable of some employment. He will be told that all the mental training is subordinated and contributory to that main purpose. Even the amusements are made to subserve the same end.

“The various methods used to accomplish this result in our own establishment have been set forth, from time to time, in our annual reports. No one can visit the asylum thoroughly without seeing that these elementary methods of training and instruction have resulted in the development of a good deal of industrial capacity on the part of the pupils; and that they have acquired habits of industry. The older girls are rendering efficient service in the various departments of household work. In fact, as soon as she attains the proper age and strength, every girl is engaged, under an attendant teacher, in all kinds of house-work for a part of the day.

“A few facts will illustrate this statement. The number of inmates of the asylum is now nearly four hundred. Three paid employes, with the help of some of the older girls, do all the laundry work of the whole establishment.

“One woman, with similar assistance, does all the baking of the whole family. At least thirty girls can use the sewing machine with skill. Quite a number assist very intelligently in the care of the nursery cases.

“In the male department there is the same attention paid to industrial training, and with like results. Farming, gardening, care of grounds, work about the stable, and grading, furnishes occupation for all the older boys during eight months of the year, for either a whole or part of the day. During the winter recourse is had to the shops for the same purpose.

“So predominating is the practical training in our institution, that if the term ‘school’ were applied at all, it should be industrial school for idiots.

“Up to this time the institution has laboured under the disadvantage of not having land enough to employ the labour it could command. In this respect, it was like most of the other institutions of a similar character in this country.

“The new purchase will furnish the opportunity for the profitable employment of some forty of the older boys. A few of them have already been located there and with fair results from the summer’s work, not only in the amount of products raised, but in the improvement of the farm.

“Unless the trustees are disappointed in their expectations, this addition to their means of supplying work to a portion of the inmates will result in some lessening of the general cost of management; that is to say, that a larger number can be supported with the usual appropriation.”

Immediately following this portion of the Report will be found tables, numbering seventeen, giving full particulars respecting the places patients were admitted from, the time they had been insane prior to admissions, their previous occupation, the causes of death of those who died, etc. Copies of the inspection reports upon the respective asylums succeed these tables :

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR.	Average number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of Five Years.	1026	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	144.8	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the seven years, from the 30th September, 1883.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admissions.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of county or place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums for the year ending the 30th September, 1883.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieut.-Governor.	Number received from private families by medical certificates.	Total number received from the respective counties into Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma District.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant.....	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Bruce.....	1	9	10	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	16	6	22	3	.....	18	.....	1
Dufferin.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Elgin.....	4	6	10	.....	9	.....	1	.....
Essex.....	5	3	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac.....	8	14	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Grey.....	4	7	11	8	.....	.....	3	.....
Haldimand.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Halton.....	4	7	11	1	.....	.....	9	1
Hastings.....	8	3	11	7	.....	3	.....	1
Huron.....	2	10	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	1	13	14	.....	13	.....	.....	1
Lambton.....	11	13	24	1	22	.....	.....	1
Lanark.....	10	2	12	.....	1	10	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville.....	6	6	12	2	.....	10	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington.....	7	3	10	1	.....	8	.....	1
Lincoln.....	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Middlesex.....	8	34	42	1	40	.....	.....	1
Muskoka District.....	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Norfolk.....	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Northumberland and Durham.....	8	13	21	16	.....	.....	4	1
Ontario.....	2	7	9	7	.....	.....	.....	2
Oxford.....	6	11	17	1	13	.....	2	1
Peel.....	.....	9	9	7	.....	.....	2	.....
Perth.....	4	12	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	5	4	9	5	.....	.....	4	.....
Prescott and Russell.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Prince Edward.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Renfrew.....	3	3	6	1	.....	4	.....	1
Simcoe.....	17	18	35	5	.....	.....	28	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	10	2	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Victoria.....	6	2	8	5	.....	.....	2	1
Waterloo.....	2	8	10	2	.....	.....	7	1
Welland.....	3	4	7	2	.....	.....	5	.....
Wellington.....	16	15	31	1	3	.....	27	.....
Wentworth.....	18	17	35	3	.....	.....	31	1
York.....	35	44	79	71	.....	.....	6	2
Not classed.....	4	6	10	4	1	4	1	.....
Total admissions, including 55 transfers.	261	337	598	162	145	94	173	24

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which the entire number of patients that have been admitted to Asylums have been received, as well as the admissions of the present year.

COUNTIES.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.
Algoma District	3	17
Brant	14	214
Bruce	10	157
Carleton	22	299
Dufferin	2	2
Elgin	10	211
Essex	8	143
Frontenac	22	433
Grey	11	217
Haldimand	6	143
Halton	11	185
Hastings	11	205
Huron	12	312
Kent	14	205
Lambton	24	267
Lanark	12	209
Leeds and Grenville	12	228
Lennox and Addington	10	133
Lincoln	9	263
Middlesex	42	639
Muskoka District	4	10
Norfolk	11	144
Northumberland and Durham	21	531
Ontario	9	316
Oxford	17	259
Peel	9	227
Perth	16	245
Peterborough	9	155
Prescott and Russell	3	70
Prince Edward	1	91
Renfrew	6	64
Simcoe	35	377
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	12	260
Victoria	8	136
Waterloo	10	191
Welland	7	139
Wellington	31	353
Wentworth	35	640
York	79	2,027
Not classed	10	329
Total admissions, including transfers	598	11,046

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission, including transfers.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	56	39	29	40	164
From 1 to 2 months	23	17	5	21	66
“ 2 “ 3 “	11	10	6	14	41
“ 3 “ 4 “	13	8	5	7	33
“ 4 “ 5 “	6	9	..	8	23
“ 5 “ 6 “	4	4	4	6	18
“ 6 “ 7 “	5	4	2	8	19
“ 7 “ 8 “	4	1	1	2	8
“ 8 “ 9 “	2	1	..	1	4
“ 9 “ 10 “	3	2	3	1	9
“ 10 “ 11 “	2	1	3	3	9
“ 11 “ 12 “	2	1	1	1	5
“ 12 “ 18 “	5	6	5	14	30
“ 18 months to 2 years	3	1	1	2	7
“ 2 “ 3 years	5	8	3	7	23
“ 3 “ 4 “	4	7	3	5	19
“ 4 “ 5 “	3	5	4	1	13
“ 5 “ 6 “	5	3	2	7	17
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	..	..	2	2	4
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	..	1	3	3	7
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	..	1	2	..	3
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	..	1	2	..	3
“ 10 “ 15 “ .....	..	5	2	4	11
“ 15 “ 20 “	1	1	2	2	6
20 years and upwards.....	2	3	4	..	9
Not insane	3	..	..	..	3
Unknown .....	..	6	..	14	20
Idiots .....	..	..	..	..	24
Totals	162	145	94	173	596

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the
30th September, 1883.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	9	5	6	4	1	25
From 1 to 2 months	9	11	7	7	1	35
“ 2 “ 3 “	9	13	3	8	3	36
“ 3 “ 4 “	11	10	7	5	1	34
“ 4 “ 5 “	9	12	6	15	2	44
“ 5 “ 6 “	8	10	5	15	3	41
“ 6 “ 7 “	5	6	7	3	2	23
“ 7 “ 8 “	11	7	4	8	1	31
“ 8 “ 9 “	6	4	4	18	2	34
“ 9 “ 10 “	5	9	3	12	1	30
“ 10 “ 11 “	7	14	5	12	2	40
“ 11 “ 12 “	8	6	5	51	1	71
“ 12 “ 18 “	41	39	20	13	75	188
“ 18 months to 2 years	15	33	22	18	2	90
“ 2 to 3 years	26	72	35	70	10	213
“ 3 “ 4 “	29	64	31	85	14	223
“ 4 “ 5 “	27	53	36	66	10	192
“ 5 “ 6 “	63	55	34	5	15	172
“ 6 “ 7 “	47	37	21	8	49	162
“ 7 “ 8 “	71	32	11	124	36	274
“ 8 “ 9 “	24	43	9	..	..	76
“ 9 “ 10 “	23	39	9	..	..	71
“ 10 “ 15 “	77	117	114	..	..	308
“ 15 “ 20 “	52	39	24	..	..	115
“ 20 years and upwards	111	165	21	..	..	297
Totals	703	895	449	547	231	2825

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	6	..	..	1	7
From 1 to 2 months	6	1	2	..	9
“ 2 “ 3 “	7	3	1	4	15
“ 3 “ 4 “	10	5	5	1	21
“ 4 “ 5 “	6	5	2	2	15
“ 5 “ 6 “	7	6	2	4	19
“ 6 “ 7 “	6	4	3	4	17
“ 7 “ 8 “	3	5	2	2	12
“ 8 “ 9 “	5	..	1	2	8
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	..	2	2	5
“ 10 “ 11 “ .....	..	1	..	4	5
“ 11 “ 12 “	2	2	..	1	5
“ 12 “ 18 “	2	7	2	6	17
“ 18 months to 2 years	2	1	1	2	6
“ 2 to 3 years .....	..	3	..	2	5
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	..	1	2	4
“ 4 “ 5 “	1	1	1	1	4
Totals	65	44	25	40	174

TABLE 8.

showing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	..	1	1	..	2
From 1 to 2 months .....	..	..	..	..	..
" 2 " 3 "	2	..	1	..	3
" 3 " 4 "	2	..	1	..	3
" 4 " 5 "	3	1	2	1	7
" 5 " 6 " .....	..	1	..	..	1
" 6 " 7 " .....	..	1	..	..	1
" 7 " 8 " .....	..	3	1	..	4
" 8 " 9 " .....	..	..	..	..	..
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	..	..	2
" 10 " 11 "	1	..	1	1	3
" 11 " 12 "	1	1	..	..	2
" 12 " 18 "	1	..	1	..	2
" 18 months to 2 years .....	..	3	2	..	5
" 2 to 3 years .....	..	3	3	3	9
" 3 " 4 " .....	..	2	..	1	3
" 4 " 5 " .....	..	1	..	..	1
" 5 " 6 " .....	..	..	2	..	2
" 6 " 7 " .....	..	..	..	..	..
" 7 " 8 " .....	..	..	..	..	..
" 8 " 9 " .....	..	..	..	..	..
" 9 " 10 " .....	..	..	1	..	1
" 10 " 15 " .....	..	1	..	..	1
Totals	11	19	16	6	52

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged
unimproved during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	..	1	..	..	2
From 1 to 2 months	2	1	..	..	1	4
“ 2 “ 3 “	3	1	..	1	1	6
“ 3 “ 4 “	3	2	1	..	..	6
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	..	2	..	..	1	3
“ 5 “ 6 “	1	1	..	2	..	4
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	..	1	..	..	1	2
“ 7 “ 8 “	1	1	..	..	..	2
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ 10 “ 11 “ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ 11 “ 12 “	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ 12 “ 18 “	1	1	..	1	..	3
“ 18 months to 2 years	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ 2 to 3 years .....	..	..	1	..	1	2
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	..	..	1	1	..	2
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	..	1	..	..	..	1
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ 7 “ 8 “	1	..	..	..	..	1
Not insane	2	..	..	..	..	2
Totals.....	18	11	4	5	5	43

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of asylum residence of the patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	3	5	4	1	15
From 1 to 2 months	1	5	1	1	1	9
“ 2 “ 3 “ . . . . .	..	1	1	2	..	4
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	1	4	1	..	7
“ 4 “ 5 “ . . . . .	..	1	..	..	2	3
“ 5 “ 6 “	2	1	..	2	1	6
“ 6 “ 7 “	4	2	1	..	..	7
“ 7 “ 8 “ . . . . .	..	3	1	..	1	5
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	..	..	1	..	2
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	1	..	..	..	2
“ 11 “ 12 “ . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	2
“ 12 “ 18 “	3	4	4	6	..	17
“ 18 months to 2 years . . . . .	..	4	3	1	..	8
“ 2 to 3 years	4	5	1	5	1	16
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	2	2	3	1	9
“ 4 “ 5 “	2	2	3	..	3	10
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	5	5	..	2	15
“ 6 “ 7 “	2	..	..	4	7	13
“ 7 “ 8 “	3	2	..	1	..	6
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	1	..	..	..	2
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	1	2	..	..	5
“ 10 “ 15 “	4	10	1	..	..	15
“ 15 “ 20 “ . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1
“ 20 years and upwards	1	..	2	..	..	3
Totals	39	55	37	32	20	183

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy		4	1			5
Ascites			2			2
Biliary calculi					1	1
Brain, concussion of		1				1
Brain, softening of		1			1	2
Brain, tumour of		1				1
Bronchitis		1			1	2
Cardiac Disease				2		2
Caries		1				1
Cerebritis	1					1
Choked by food				1		1
Chorea			1			1
Chronic mania	1					1
Congestion of lungs					1	1
Debility, general			1	6	4	11
Diarrhoea	1	4	2	1		8
Dropsy				1	2	3
Dysentery	1		1			2
Epilepsy	5	7	2	1	3	18
Fever, enteric					1	1
Fracture of femur		1				1
Gangrene		1				1
Heart clot		3				3
Heart disease	4	2				6
Lupus exedens		1				1
Mania, exhaustion of	1	1		3		5
Marasmus	5	3	3	3		14
Paralysis	1	4	1	4	1	11
Paresis, general	1	2	6		1	10
Phthisis	9	5	8	4	2	28
Pneumonia		1	1			2
Senile decay, exhaustion and old age	9	10	7	6	2	34
Senile gangrene		1				1
Septicæmia			1			1
Totals	39	55	37	32	20	183

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.
Agents	2	6
Architects		1
Book-keepers	3	22
Bakers	2	20
Bricklayers		10
Butchers		24
Blacksmiths	4	75
Brassfinishers	1	2
Brewers	1	13
Builders		4
Barbers	1	9
Broommakers	1	3
Barristers		3
Brickmakers		3
Bridge-tenders		1
Brakesmen		2
Brushmakers	1	1
Baggagemen	1	1
Commercial travellers	1	10
Cabinet-makers		6
Consuls		1
Confectioners		6
Coopers	1	25
Carpenters	11	231
Clerks	8	175
Clergymen	1	32
Carriage-makers	1	4
Cooks		9
Carders		3
Captains of steamboats		3
Cigarmakers		6
Custom-house officers	2	5
Coppersmiths		1
Civil servants		1
Clock cleaners		1
Carters	2	3
Dyers		1
Domestic servants, all kinds	53	1506
Dressmakers	6	26
Detectives		1
Druggists	1	16
Doctors	3	16
Engineers	2	27
Editors		3
Farmers	111	1736
Fishermen	2	6
Founders		1
Ferry-men		2
Furriers		1
Gardeners		15
Grocers	2	7
Glassblowers		2
Gentlemen		23
Glovemakers		1
Gunsmiths		1
Hucksters		1
Carried forward	224	4114

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing the trades, callings, and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.
<i>Brought forward</i>	224	4114
Hatters	1	1
Hostlers	1	5
Hunters	1	1
Harness-makers	2	17
Housekeepers	100	1793
Hackdrivers	1	2
Innkeepers	1	13
Ironmongers	1	1
Jewellers	1	10
Janitors	1	1
Labourers	91	1438
Laundresses	1	3
Ladies	12	42
Lawyers	1	18
Lumbermen	1	2
Lathers	1	1
Milliners	1	33
Masons	1	52
Machinists	5	34
Matchmakers	1	1
Millers	1	36
Moulders	1	22
Merchants	5	119
Mechanics	2	39
Music-teachers	2	5
Marble-cutters	1	2
No occupation	36	398
Night-watchman	1	1
Nurses	1	7
Organ-builders	1	1
Professors of music	1	10
Plasterers	1	3
Pensioners	1	5
Photographers	1	11
Prostitutes	1	7
Painters	2	57
Printers	2	33
Peddlers	4	24
Physicians	1	9
Pumpmakers	1	2
Private secretary	1	1
Railway foremen	1	3
Railway conductors	1	1
Railway employés	2	2
Spinsters	9	118
Sailors	1	45
Students	4	35
Spinners	1	8
Sisters of Charity	1	2
Soda-water manufacturers	1	1
Stonecutters	1	3
Showmen	1	2
Saddlers	1	6
Shoemakers	4	138
<i>Carried forward</i>	516	8738

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the trades, callings, and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admission of the year.	Total Admissions.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	516	8738
Seamstresses	1	138
Soapmakers		
Slaters		1
Station-masters		2
Soldiers		17
Salesmen.....	1	1
Surveyors.....		2
Sail and tentmakers	1	2
Shopkeepers		3
Shipbuilders		2
Teachers	9	162
Tinsmiths	3	20
Tavern-keepers		8
Tailors	6	108
Tanners	1	7
Teamsters		5
Tollgate-keepers	1	2
Vinegar-makers	1	1
Watchmakers	2	6
Woodworkers		2
Weavers	1	23
Wheelwrights	1	2
Waggon-makers		5
Waiters		1
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	54	1788
Totals.....	598	11046

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing detailed expenditure of the various Asylums, for the year ending
30th September, 1883.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines	493 29	371 00	263 79	197 46	56 71
Medical Comforts and Appliances	116 09	128 85	84 78	55 35	8 25
Butchers' Meat	16496 23	20485 26	9374 06	8163 61	2828 72
Poultry, Fish, etc.	905 84	1195 84	509 03	751 54	163 24
Flour, Bread, etc.	7597 68	9369 30	3927 59	4836 96	2635 62
Butter	4481 28	6129 90	2369 10	3813 32	1098 39
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal	1000 58	1231 05	646 86	1312 02	218 12
Tea	1255 30	2019 69	643 10	1134 78	248 34
Coffee	292 00	638 69	734 26	413 08	181 28
Cheese	467 68	690 94	26 05	547 41	8 18
Eggs	528 09	374 79	113 35	91 56	74 40
Fruit (dried)	702 85	1089 87	194 67	2130 76	36 50
Tobacco and Pipes	106 96	762 01	225 09	331 69	38 82
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Pickles	211 85	382 94	157 13	206 40	47 55
Sugar and Syrup	3439 07	4694 69	1531 92	2187 00	553 00
Unenumerated Groceries	363 97	294 50	89 53	.....	47 14
Fruit and Vegetables	495 03	899 17	404 36	1873 49	568 08
Bedding	1823 70	3168 83	778 50	1259 51	495 45
Straw for Bedding	247 50	88 74	.....	228 89	151 49
Clothing	2670 49	8885 92	1652 58	1686 51	1099 55
Shoes	370 20	1541 04	286 23	928 45	818 83
Coal	7588 61	14106 86	7478 08	6540 83	1176 21
Wood	1649 44	2011 91	685 00	485 48	2221 42
Gas	2215 60	2559 45	500 00	2223 69	251 36
Oil and Candles	152 47	268 62	267 01	19 13	103 73
Matches	3 50	45 50	5 10	8 75	9 37
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	342 99	391 97	145 20	198 21	64 11
Bathbricks, Blacklead and Blacking	5 83	88 55	17 90	18 92	2 20
Soap and Laundry Expenses	1214 71	1042 50	728 19	852 70	434 93
Water Supply	2346 29	.....	.....	1209 72	.....
Advertising and Printing	538 63	163 55	190 55	198 35	62 65
Postage, Telegraph and Express Charges	166 46	384 50	201 25	202 47	44 94
Stationery and Library	435 57	505 04	181 98	227 67	97 25
Furniture, renewals and repairs	606 12	1568 90	609 83	304 46	239 63
Iron and Tinware	155 15	376 43	32 15	199 53	20 70
Crockery and Glassware	315 44	680 30	260 05	200 82	55 11
Feed and Fodder	1495 40	938 57	696 11	1852 77	338 22
Farm Labour, Stock, Implements and Repairs thereto	988 87	1399 82	445 94	192 13	117 67
Repairs Ordinary, to Buildings, etc.	951 31	3245 50	890 65	2529 58	364 44
Hardware, etc.	114 60	497 05	544 54	406 85	57 55
Paints and Oils	214 64	1061 56	255 71	500 32	46 85
Legal Expenses . . . . .	.....	2 44	.....	.....	.....
Ice	106 00	64 00	.....	137 35	30 00
Officers' Travelling Expenses	110 00	125 90	126 80	119 35	176 70
Elopers, Expenses of Recovering	14 29	71 25	68 43	16 85	21 87
Freight and Duties	15 36	46 94	6 94	13 22	18 75
Amusements	202 31	345 47	105 90	111 34	19 84
Religious Instruction	150 00	83 50	12 00	.....	.....
Interments	67 00	275 00	98 00	120 50	139 50
Rent . . . . .	.....	482 97	.....	463 05	1144 16
Incidentals	170 88	93 79	98 14	25 00	10 00
Removal of Patients	39 20	83 40	58 50	122 73	117 42
Salaries and Wages	27049 82	32721 43	18087 64	16632 90	9563 97
Totals	93492 17	130175 69	56809 57	68289 46	28328 21

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

HEADINGS OF ESTATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	\$ 609 38	c. 87	\$ 499 85	c. 56	\$ 348 57	c. 78	\$ 252 81	c. 47	\$ 64 96	c. 28
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry, etc.....	17402 07	24 75	21681 10	24 17	9833 09	22 31	8915 15	16 60	2991 96	12 84
Flour, bread, etc.....	7597 68	10 81	9369 30	10 44	3927 59	8 87	4836 96	9 01	2635 62	11 31
Butter.....	4481 28	6 38	6129 90	6 83	2369 10	5 35	3813 32	7 10	1098 39	4 71
Groceries.....	8368 35	11 90	12179 17	13 58	4361 96	9 84	8359 70	15 57	1453 33	6 24
Fruit and vegetables.....	495 03	71	899 17	1 01	404 36	92	1873 49	3 49	568 08	2 44
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	5111 89	7 27	13684 53	15 26	2717 31	6 13	4103 36	7 64	2565 32	11 01
Fuel.....	9238 05	13 14	16118 77	17 97	8163 08	18 43	7026 31	13 08	3397 63	14 58
Gas, oil, etc.....	2371 57	3 37	2873 57	3 20	772 11	1 74	2251 57	4 20	364 46	1 56
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1563 53	2 22	1523 02	1 70	891 29	2 01	1069 83	2 00	501 24	2 15
Furniture and furnishings.....	1076 71	1 53	2625 63	2 93	902 03	2 03	704 81	1 31	315 44	1 35
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	2484 27	3 53	2338 39	2 60	1142 05	2 58	2044 90	3 80	445 89	1 96
Repairs and alterations.....	1280 55	1 82	4804 11	5 35	882 30	1 99	3110 13	5 79	468 84	2 01
Printing, postage and stationery.....	1140 66	1 62	1053 09	1 17	573 78	1 30	628 49	1 17	204 84	88
Miscellaneous.....	875 04	1 24	1674 66	1 87	1383 31	3 12	1456 01	2 71	1678 24	7 20
Water supply.....	2346 29	3 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1209 72	2 25	.....	.....
Salaries and wages.....	27049 82	38 49	32721 43	36 48	18087 64	40 83	16632 90	30 97	9563 97	41 05
Totals.....	93492 17	132 99	130175 69	145 12	56809 57	128 23	68289 46	127 16	28328 21	121 57

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

SUPPLIES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Butchers' Meat, per cwt.....	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Flour, Fall Wheat, per bbl.....	4 75	4 97	4 95	4 97	4 75
Flour, Spring Wheat, per bbl.....	4 75	4 97	4 95	4 97	4 75
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf.....					0 08½
Oatmeal, per bbl.....	5 25	5 25		5 45	5 50
Cornmeal, per bbl.....		5 00			3 50
Split Peas, per bbl.....	4 75	5 00		5 40	
Pot Barley, per bbl.....	5 75				
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb.	0 20	0 18¾	0 18½	0 22	0 18
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl.....		20 00			
Hams, per lb.....		0 14			
Bacon, per lb.....		0 12½			
FUEL.					
Hard Coal, Egg size, per ton.....	5 33	6 40	5 24		
“ Chestnut size, per ton.....		6 62		6 12	
“ Stove size, per ton.....	5 65			6 12	6 95
Soft Coal, for steam, per ton.....	4 60	4 97	4 45	4 65	
“ grates, “.....				4 85	
Hardwood, per cord, green.....	4 75	4 50			3 08
“ “ dry.....		4 65	5 00	6 00	3 14

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	4
Bursars and Clerks.....	2	2	1	1	1	7
Storekeepers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Stewards.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
Engineers and Assistants, and Stokers	5	7	3	4	2	21
Masons and Bricklayers.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters.....	2	2	1	1	1	7
Painters.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Bakers and Assistant Bakers.....	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistant Gardeners	2	2	2	.....	1	7
Farmers and Farm Labourers.....	3	3	1	2	.....	9
Tailors and Seamstresses.....	2	4	1	2	2	11
Stable and Stockkeepers.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	4
Butchers and Jobbers.....	1	1	1	1	.....	3
Messengers, Porters, and Porteresses	1	2	1	1	.....	5
Cooks and Kitchenmaids.....	7	5	2	4	4	22
Laundresses and Assistants.....	5	5	2	3	2	17
Housemaids.....	2	9	2	1	6	20
Dairymaids.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants.....	7	9	.....	1	1	18
Chief Female Attendants.....	6	6	.....	1	1	14
Ordinary Male Attendants.....	17	23	16	15	5	76
Ordinary Female Attendants.....	19	26	12	16	4	77
Male Night Watches.....	3	3	2	2	2	12
Female Night Watches.....	3	3	2	2	1	11
Total.....	99	128	58	64	36	385

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of the employment, the number of patients who worked, the number of days' work done by patients and the average work in days per patient during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
Carpenter's Shop.....	2	398	199	10	2495	249	3	429	143	4	481	120	1	156	156	20	3959	197
Tailor's Shop.....	4	805	201	5	1275	255	4	950	237	2	325	162				15	3355	223
Shoemaker's Shop.....				2	485	247	2	617	308							4	1102	275
Engineer's Shop.....	3	939	313	4	1182	295	6	1609	268	5	1195	239	1	313	313	19	5238	275
Blacksmith's Shop.....							2	350	175							2	350	175
Mason Work.....	2	302	151	5	1024	204	1	300	300							8	1626	203
Cane Work.....				2	200	100										2	200	100
Repairing Roads.....	2	480	240							20	659	32				22	1139	51
Quarrying Stone.....										29	1607	55				29	1607	55
Woodyard and Coalshed.....	6	1878	313	5	1261	252	4	850	212	20	3032	151	12	3756	313	47	10777	229
Bakery.....	2	730	365	2	650	325	2	313	156	2	335	167				8	2028	253
Laundry.....	9	2587	284	14	4454	318	9	2137	237	18	5426	301	4	1252	313	54	15826	293
Dairy.....	5	1672	328	3	770	256	4	727	181	4	1460	365				15	4599	306
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House.....	3	873	291	4	1329	332	3	582	194	1	312	312				11	3096	281
Piggery.....	2	626	313				3	583	194	2	730	365				7	1939	277
Painting.....	20	930	310	5	1184	236	3	713	237	4	809	202				15	3636	242
Farm.....	20	6260	313	30	6043	201	15	4695	313	10	558	55				75	17556	234
Garden.....	4	1252	313	26	6119	235	8	2340	292	20	1646	82	3	420	140	61	11777	193
Grounds.....	4	1252	313							18	1083	60	2	312	156	24	2647	110
Stable.....	4	1460	365	2	576	288	3	582	194	1	365	365	1	365	365	11	3348	304
Kitchen.....	9	3287	365	26	8163	313	5	1217	243	11	3912	355	5	1700	340	56	18279	326
Dining-rooms.....	28	10220	365	24	8749	364	27	6876	328	16	5468	343	8	1878	236	103	33191	322
Officer's quarters.....	4	1460	365				2	429	214				1	365	365	7	2254	322
Sewing-rooms.....	12	3756	313	55	11139	202	14	3445	246	12	4134	344	3	930	310	96	23404	241
Knitting.....	14	4392	313	151	33468	223	20	4301	215	20	6087	304				205	48238	275
Spinning.....	1	261	261													1	261	261
Mending.....	15	4695	313	31	6303	203	12	1576	131	7	2332	333				65	14906	229
Wards and Halls.....	50	18250	365	148	46839	316	55	16900	307	81	20623	254	28	10220	365	362	112832	311
Storeroom.....	2	626	313	1	103	103	1	304	304	7	2085	297				11	3118	283
General.....	4	380	95	73	16747	229	15	4417	294	21	5076	241	10	3130	313	123	29750	241
Totals.....	214	69701	325	628	160558	255	223	57244	256	335	69740	208	79	24797	313	1479	382040	258

INSPECTIONS.

MINUTES OF INSPECTIONS.

The first Inspection of the current year was made at the Kingston Asylum, which I visited on the 25th-27th January. The primary cause of my visit was to arrange for the location of the new gas works. A building which had been erected for the generator and purifier, having been found to be unsuitable for the kind of works which it was at last decided to erect, a change was proposed by the local architect. He proposed to erect the new works in one end of the coalhouse, and by the erection of a stone wall to isolate the works from the rest of the building.

This plan, when submitted to me upon paper, did not approve itself to my judgment, hence my visit to Kingston to confer with the contractors and all concerned upon the subject.

After a lengthed conference with the Medical Superintendent, the contractor, and the Manager of the Kingston Gas Works, I decided that the building originally constructed for the gas works, and which by some alterations could be made to answer the purpose, should be used, and that no change from the original plan should take place. The alterations required will be simply the raising the roof of the building about eight feet, and this will not cost more, perhaps not as much as it would to build the stone wall proposed across the whole house.

The gas works will thus be isolated from every other part of the Asylum buildings, and if an accident by fire should occur, the damage will be confined to the gas works alone. Under the change which was proposed, the works would have been under the same roof as the rest of the rear buildings, and the risk from fire in case of accident would be very greatly increased.

A recommendation will be made to the Public Works Department to make the alterations indicated.

During my visit I made inspection of all parts of the Asylum building.

I found that the new ventilators erected over the upper wards were in a leaky condition. The attention of the Public Works Department will be called to this.

The old ventilating shafts of the upper wards have not yet been removed. Their removal is necessary to the completion of these wards. A recommendation will be made to that effect. When these old shafts are removed these upper wards will be, for brightness and cheerfulness, second to none in the Asylum.

In passing through the wards I found everything in excellent condition. The heating appliances of this Asylum are most efficient. Although on one of the days when I was present at the Asylum the thermometer outside stood at ten degrees below zero, every ward in the building was well heated and comfortable. No complaints were made by the patients, nor was there any appearance on their part that they felt the cold at all.

On the day I visited the wards one man was found in bed in a dying condition from an incurable disease, and one woman was confined to bed by reason of a slight ailment. All the other patients appeared to be in good health.

The ventilation, even during the extremely cold weather, when it was necessary to keep every door and window closed, was excellent. I detected no bad smells in any part of the building.

The movements of the patients in this Asylum since the beginning of the official year, 1st October, 1882, have been as follows:—

In residence at the above date, 223 males, 214 females, total 437. Since admitted, 18 males; 12 females, total 30.

Discharged recovered, five males ; seven females, total twelve.

Discharged improved, five males ; four females, total nine.

Discharged unimproved, one male.

Died, five males ; three females, total eight.

Leaving a total population on the register of 437.

Two patients were out on probation, thus reducing the actual number in residence to 223 males ; 212 females, total 435.

The Restraint Register since the 1st October, 1882, shewed that there had been 161 instances in which restraint had been used. The number of patients to whom it had been applied was 24, 8 males and 16 females.

The methods in which restraint was employed are as follows :—

Seclusion.—One male, 3 times ; ten females, 24 times in all.

Muffs.—Six males, 63 times in all ; and four females 39 times in all.

Wristlets.—One male, 16 times ; and two females, 16 times in all.

Chemical restraint is used to some extent in this Asylum, but no record of it as such is kept.

The Case books in this Asylum are excellently kept ; a complete history of any case is to be found without trouble to anyone seeking it.

The Medical Superintendent informs me that the steam apparatus is not working quite satisfactorily this winter as compared with former years. Whether this is attributable to the quality of coal furnished, or to the imperfect construction of the furnaces erected for the consumption of hard coal last summer, has not yet been settled satisfactorily. But it is evident that nothing can be done now in the way of remedy until the heating season is over, when an effort will be made to cure the existing defects.

On the 22nd May, while on a visit to this Asylum, the Medical Superintendent reported to me that during the winter and spring there had been many cases of typhoid fever, and a great many cases of persistent diarrhoea in the wards of the Asylum. Among those who contracted the fever were two female attendants, one of whom died from the disease.

In company with the Medical Superintendent and the Engineer, I made diligent search for the cause of this sickness, and thought we had discovered it, when some defective ventilation was found on the female side of the institution. I immediately ordered that to be remedied, which was done, but the looked for improvement in the health of the institution did not follow.

Further investigation was made by the Medical Superintendent, and he finally reported that, in his opinion, the water used in the Asylum was the cause of the trouble. Before making this report he had, on his own account, a sample of the water analyzed, the report of the analyst being that the water was unfit for use.

Upon receiving this information, I instructed Dr. Metcalf to forward a sample of the water to me, and upon receiving it I sent it to Dr. Ellis, public analyst of this city. Later on, in order that the test might be as thorough as I could get it, I instructed Dr. Metcalf to filter some of the water through sand, and forward two samples—one filtered and the other unfiltered. These samples I sent to Mr. Hayes, another public analyst of this city. The following are the reports of Dr.

Ellis and Mr. Hayes, respectively :—

DR. ELLIS' REPORT.

TORONTO, 28th June, 1883.

SIR,—The analysis of the water marked A. I. K., which you sent, is as follows:

Free ammonia.....	·0042	grs. per gal.
Albumenoid do.	·0042	“ “
Oxygen absorbed in four hours.....	·112	“ “
“ “ fifteen minutes.....	·047	“ “
Chlorine as chlorides.....	·024	“ “
Total solid matter dry at 212° F.	9·0	“ “
Comparative degree of organic impurity.....	·375	“ “

The water contains some suspended matter which consists of the ordinary microscopic organisms inhabiting lakes and rivers.

As a drinking water I should class the sample in the second class or “Suspicious Water.”

The above analysis leads me to think that the water in question is the water of Lake Ontario (or of the St. Lawrence River) which has been exposed to pollution in some way (not, I should say, from sewage) or has been stored in a cistern or reservoir so as to become “stagnant,” as it is called. If this is the case and the source of pollution can be discovered and remedied, I have no doubt the water will be perfectly wholesome.

The amount of oxygen absorbed is at present much too high, pointing to the presence of decomposable vegetable matter from some source.

If you can tell me any particulars as to the source of the water and any other circumstances bearing on the case, I shall be in a better position to express an opinion on the matter of the wholesomeness or otherwise of the water in question. As it is I should consider the water a dangerous one to use.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. H. ELLIS.

MR. HAYES' REPORT.

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY,

116 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

15th August, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I have made a careful analysis of water received from you by messenger, and find a considerable difference between samples marked No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1, may be termed a first-class water and contains nothing of an injurious character, except a little vegetable matter, which would be easily removed by filtering, and, in fact, corresponds very closely to the water supplied to the city here. But sample of water marked No. 2, when the whole analysis and microscopic examination is taken into consideration would appear to be of a doubtful character. The large amount of albumenoid ammonia, and nitrites, with the increased amount of chlorine is a bad feature, and when viewed in connection with the microscopic examination of the sediment, shows it to be of a very doubtful character, and should on no account be used for drinking purposes without thorough filtration; even then I should have some doubts as to its fitness for use.

I append the complete analysis :—

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Colour	Pale yellow.	Pale yellow.
Odour at 100.	None	None
Total solids	9.5 per gal.	7.5 per gal.
Chlorine .....	.3 " "	.4 " "
Free ammonia .....	.00175 " "	.0007 " "
Albumenoid ammonia .....	.00187 " "	.0053 " "
Oxygen in 15 minutes .....	.014 " "	.028 " "
Oxygen in 4 hours .....	.030 " "	.048 " "
Nitrites .....	.032 " "	.048 " "
Phosphate	Present	Much more than No. 1.

Microscopic examination :—

No. 1.—Conferva, animalcula and diatarues.

No. 2.—Animalcula rodlike, bactend, conferva and spores in large amount.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

THOS. HAYES,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

From these reports it appeared, *first*, that the water used at the Asylum is impure and unsafe for use in its natural condition; *second*, that the danger in it consists in suspended impurities which can be removed by proper filtration.

Having arrived at this point the Medical Superintendent was instructed to make enquiries in the United States and Canada as to the best system of filtration in use. He did so, and submitted the information obtained, and after a full consideration of the whole subject the filter which seemed to me to promise the best results is a "sand filter," manufactured by the "Newark Filtering Company, of Newark, N. J." I at once placed myself in communication with that Company, and subsequently visited Newark and made a thorough investigation of their system, and the results it has produced in various localities. The conclusion I arrived at was that the filter manufactured by this company will, so far as I am able to judge, meet all the requirements of the Kingston asylum.

Upon reporting my conclusions to the Government I received authority to give an order to the company to place a filter in the Kingston asylum in full working order and ample for the work required, the acceptance of the filter to be subject to its performing the work in a satisfactory manner.

I should add here, as a matter of public interest, that the water used at the asylum is taken from the bay in front of the institution, and derives its impurities from the Bay of Quinte, and the little Cataraqui Creek, which empties into the bay a short distance west of the institution.

I made another inspection of the Kingston asylum on the 24th of July, and following days. On that date the register shewed a total population resident of 436, viz., 222 males and 214 females. Of these there were found to be employed at some sort of work, ninety-nine males and eighty-one females. The works carried on here are the ordinary employments to be found in and about the asylum, farm work, stable work, gardening, tailoring, dressmaking, shoemaking, and the domestic occupations incident to the institution. Indeed, however desirable it may be to keep patients employed, it would be difficult to find employment for more than

are at work at present in this asylum. Everything that is used in the institution, in the way of clothing, boots, shoes and slippers, socks and stockings, are made there, the single article for patients' wear which has to be bought is that of mens' caps, and it is all done without the employment of any paid labour, except one tailor. The clothing for the females, all head wear, socks and stockings are made under the supervision of the matron, and in the wards entirely. There is no sempstress nor sewing room. The tailor necessarily has a shop to work in, and there is one large sewing machine there for heavy work. All the rest of the work, for both sexes, is done by hand, there is not another sewing machine in the institution.

An inspection of the restraint register shewed that, since the last inspection, six months ago, only one patient, a female, had been under mechanical restraint. She was restrained for four consecutive days in March. The form of restraint used was muffs. Two males and fifteen females have been secluded during the same period, aggregating fifty-five instances. This is a gratifying improvement on the record of the previous four months, as shewn by the notes of previous inspection.

The medical superintendant is making a special effort to reduce restraint to the lowest possible point, and, as the result shews, with much success. He informs me that hyocymene is used to some extent as a curative agent, and to cut short paroxysms in cases where restraint was previously used, but it is not used continuously in any case, not more than three or four consecutive doses are given in any one paroxysm.

Another inspection of this Asylum was made on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd September. I made on this occasion an examination of the works on the new cottage now approaching completion. It is hoped that we shall be able to open it about the latter end of December. On the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent, I have asked the Public Works Department to make some changes on the verandas on the south side, these changes have been completed, and will afford very spacious means of taking the air and sun on cold days in winter, without too much exposure. On this occasion I had the patients mustered, and saw, and spoke with each one separately, in his or her day room or dormitory, or wherever the patient happened to be engaged in work or amusement; one patient only was found in bed, this was an epileptic man who had recently suffered a succession of attacks of his malady. One patient a female was found in seclusion. All the other patients were going about their usual occupations in good physical health, well clothed and shewing all the signs of being well cared for in all respects.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

I visited this Asylum on the 26th February, with the special object of ascertaining what structural repairs and alterations were necessary, with a view to the disbursement of the amount appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

I made in company with the Medical Superintendent, a thorough examination of the whole of the main building, and found the following works to be necessary.

Ward No. 3. The closets and bathroom in ward No. 3, to be wainscoted from the floor upwards four and one-half feet. The associated dormitory to be new floored with pine, and the floor in the sittingroom to be renewed with hardwood. Three bedrooms in this ward also require new floors.

Ward No. 4. Bathroom to be wainscoted with pine, and refloored with

hardwood. North dining-room, centre of floor to be relaid with pine. North-West associated dormitory to be relaid with pine. Between doors both sides to be refloored. One bedroom also requires repairs to centre of floor.

Ward No. 5. Bathroom and water-closet to be ceiled and wainscoted with pine. Small bedroom floor to be repaired and painted.

Ward No. 6. Bathroom to be wainscoted. Floor between doors on both sides to be repaired. New pine floor in South East dormitory, the same in North East dormitory.

Ward No. 7. North and south sitting-rooms to have new floors of hardwood.

Ward No. 8. North associated dormitory to be new floored with pine. Hall floor to be renewed with hardwood. West sitting-room new hardwood floor. Closet floor to be repaired. Wainscoting in bathroom to be completed. Between doors floor both sides to be repaired. South dining-room new pine floor. South associated dormitory new pine floor. The estimated quantity of lumber required for the above works is as follows:

7,600	feet	hardwood	flooring.
12,000	"	pine	"
1,300	"	"	sheeting.

There will also be required for general purposes 1,000 feet two inch dressed pine, 1,000 feet one and one-half inch dressed pine, and 1,000 feet one inch dressed pine lumber.

The roof of the main building was reported to be in a leaking condition in some places. There were also leaks at the south chimney of the west wing and the south transepts. The attention of the Public Works department will be called to these.

The heating in the main building is done on an old and very imperfect system, by which it is impossible in cold weather to raise the temperature of the wards to a point high enough for perfect comfort for the patients. On the occasion of this visit I found this to be the case in a marked degree. None of the patients seemed to be warm enough, in fact, I found the temperature much too low for my own comfort when in active exercise. Nothing is more urgently needed in this institution than an improved heating system. At present there are something like thirty boilers distributed throughout the basements, to do the work which might be done with two or three properly placed in a Central Boiler House in the rear of the Asylum, for which there is plenty of room.

The drying-room attached to the laundry was found to require some improvements, eight headers ten feet long each, to cost \$20 each, is needed to improve the heating. In the ironing-room a new heater is much needed, the one in use being very imperfect as well extravagant as to fuel.

The buildings throughout were found to be in their usual condition of cleanliness and good order.

On inspecting the stores I found that there were in stock some lines of dry goods which were not being used; and the same to a small extent in groceries and hardware. It is necessary that so far as possible all these goods should be worked off before new purchases are made, and the Bursar was instructed accordingly.

The following is Mr. Christie's report of two inspections made during the year :—

An inspection was begun by me on the morning of the 28th July and continued on subsequent days, during which I visited all the different parts of the

Asylum, saw all the patients, enquired into the management, and noted the wants which were seen to be necessary for its proper maintenance.

At the close of the last official year on the 30th September, there were 700 patients in the Asylum, of which 346 were males and 354 females. Between that date and the 30th July there have been admitted 73 males and 71 females, making a total of 844 patients (419 males and 425 females) who have been under treatment in the Asylum within the period named. Out of their number there have been discharged 34 males and 50 females; and transferred 14 males and 12 females; 10 males and 17 females have died, and one male has escaped. Thus leaving in residence on the 30th July a population of 706, namely, 360 males and 346 females.

Of the persons discharged 38 had recovered, 8 had improved in their mental health, 16 were taken home by their friends in an improved state, and 2 were sent out of the Asylum in an unimproved state.

At the time the new branch of the Idiot Asylum at Orillia was opened, and the idiots then in the Hamilton Asylum were removed, the vacancies which were made in Hamilton were partly filled by the removal of 13 male and 12 female patients from Toronto. As these belonged originally to the Hamilton district they were transferred to the Asylum there so that vacancies might be created in the Toronto Asylum for the accommodation of lunatics in the district attached to it.

One man was also transferred to the Central Prison, from which place he had been received, as he was, before the expiration of his sentence, discovered to be not insane, and was therefore returned in order that he might work out his term of imprisonment.

The general health of the patients was found to be good, and the means and arrangements for their mental and physical well-being such as to warrant the conviction that they are in possession of as great a measure of comfort as their condition will admit.

The more refractory patients on the female side are domiciled in Ward No. 7, and at the time of my visit were largely assembled in the two sitting-rooms belonging to this ward. Some of them were noisy and excited, but I found that no personal restraint was employed; and an examination of the Restraint Book showed that none had been resorted to since the 6th January last.

Moleskin mitts were only worn by three of the patients who were destructive and dirty. The others were all wearing ordinary clothing.

On visiting the corresponding ward on the male side in which the refractory patients are kept, I also found that no personal restraint was employed, and that none had been resorted to for the past seven years. At the time of my visit 42 out of the 64 occupants of this ward were outside taking exercise, and 11 of them were at work on the farm.

Much, no doubt, is accomplished for the mental benefit of the patients by furnishing them with cheerful surroundings, such as bright wards, home-like and comfortably furnished apartments, together with proper entertainments and amusements consisting of concerts, parties, picnics, drives, etc. Pure air, cleanliness, and a strict regard to the sanitary condition of such institutions are equally essential to the well being of the patients, and the absence of all kinds of irritation which might result from the indiscretion of attendants, or bad classification, and unnecessary restraint are equally to be avoided.

However essential medical care and treatment may be, it would be largely imperative without the auxiliaries to health referred to.

The associated system prevailing in this Asylum commends itself in respect to the close supervision which can be maintained over suicidal patients. As the

proper classification of inmates in the different wards is most carefully made, it is obvious that the care of the patients in each of the dormitories and dining-rooms in the different wards can be very satisfactorily provided for, and as evidence of this, only one case of suicide has taken place in this Asylum in the last eight years.

In all the free wards there are two dining-rooms, one of which is used by the more tractable, and the other is reserved for the more refractory patients. Each dining-room is also furnished with a separate table for the more suicidal patients who are not allowed the use of knives and forks, but are fed by attendants. Immediately after each meal and before the doors are unlocked through which the patients leave the rooms, the knives and forks are counted so as to prevent the possibility of any of them being secured by stealth.

On different days during my visit I took occasion to see the food, in course of preparation, and also after it was served, and in each case I found it to be well prepared, and good quality, of sufficient variety, and neatly served.

The single bedrooms are at present all occupied, but the large majority of patients sleep in the associated dormitories, in six of which there are 18 beds, a number of which, when the area of the dormitories is taken into account, could be materially reduced with benefit to the patients.

The number of wards in the main building is eight, four extending on each side to the west and east of the main entrance, and in rear of the principal offices and officers' quarters which are centrally situated in the main building. The male wards are to the west, and are designated by the even numbers 2, 4, 6, 8; while the female wards to the east are numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, and this arrangement follows to the other eight wards situated in the wings which project to the south from the angle of the main building, and are numbered respectively 10, 12, 14, 16, and 9, 11, 13, 15. Cottages "A" and "B," containing 121 female patients, are situated to the south and east of the main structure, adjoining the female side, and Cottage "C," which completes a list of the divisions, is situated on the west side, and at present is occupied by fifty male patients.

A thorough examination of the different wards, and each apartment in them showed that they were in neat order and kept scrupulously clean. Some considerable repairs, however, will shortly have to be made to the flooring, some of which I understand has been laid for twenty years, and requires renewal. There are eleven apartments more urgently requiring reflooring or repairs, namely, one sitting-room, and two bedrooms in No. 3 ward. In No. 5 one sitting-room. No. 7 one sitting-room and one bedroom. In No. 4 two dormitory floors and No. 8 two dormitory floors, and the chapel floor and the entrance thereto, for all of which an appropriation will be sought for sufficient material with which to make the necessary repairs.

I also note that the roof of cottage "A" requires repairs, as well as that of the main building near the north and west angles.—The ceilings of the connections between the wings and main building, which are plastered, and to some extent exposed to the weather, also require to have the remaining plaster removed and relaid with pine sheeting. This latter work can be done by the carpenter so soon as he is at liberty to attend to it.

One of the hot water boilers after long service has become so much worn as to be unfit for use, consequently the Public Works Department will be communicated with as to having it replaced with a new one at the earliest possible date.

The reconstruction of the coal and wood sheds, for which appropriation was made, has been completed and the painting also to the extent of the appropriation is in an advanced state.

The farm and grounds, stables and outbuildings connected with the Asylum

were also visited. The farm is well cultivated, and the outbuildings are kept in good order. The crops promise well, and the products not only materially help to provide for the maintenance of the institution, but the cultivation of the farm also furnishes suitable employment for a large number of more or less convalescent patients who are physically and mentally benefited by the necessary work and exercise which it affords. The cows, twenty-six in number, are fed under cover, largely attended to by patients, and at present supply from sixty to seventy-five gallons of milk per day, which is an ample quantity for the wants of the inmates of the institution.

An inspection of this institution was made by me on the 14th and 15th of November. On the 28th of July, the date of my previous visit, there were in residence 706 patients, 360 males and 346 females. Since that date up to the 14th 31 have been admitted, twelve males and 19 females, making the total number under treatment 737. 372 males, 365 females.

From the former date there have been discharged four males and nine females, and eight males and seven females have died, leaving 360 males and 349 females, or a total of 709 patients in residence on the morning of the 13th.

One female is now out on probation, and one male eloped and is not yet recovered; both of them are included as remaining in residence. Of those discharged nine had recovered and four were improved in their mental condition. During the days of my visit the roll call of the institution was checked, and with the exception of the two who were absent, all the patients were seen. Their general condition was highly satisfactory, three males and four females only were confined to bed in consequence of indisposition. No case of personal restraint in any of the wards, either on the male or female side, existed, but little noise could be heard and no disturbance or excitement, to any extent, took place during the two days of my visit. The tidiness of the dress and general appearance of the institution indicated a measure of quiet and comfort which was very satisfactory. Although a number who were conversed with complained of their confinement and the injustice of it, under circumstances such as theirs, with a superabundance of wealth for their maintenance in their own houses, but no complaint was made in regard to their treatment in the Asylum.

The different wards and all the apartments in each were in excellent order, and those which have recently been painted present a very neat appearance. The colours chosen are chaste and the work has been well done and adds greatly to the cheerful appearance and comfort in the halls and rooms in which the work has been finished.

After minute investigation in regard to the wants of the institution, it is obvious that some articles of furniture and furnishings are immediately required to maintain the measure of appearance and comfort which is necessary in some of the superior paying wards. The worn and dilapidated condition of the carpets in some cases renders them unfit for further service, particularly those in the sitting-rooms in pay wards number 12, 15 and 16. After consultation with the Superintendent it has been decided both on the score of economy and cleanliness to re-lay those floors with linoleum, which will, no doubt, prove more lasting under the constant wear to which it is subjected, and the cleanliness of it is also a factor in choosing it for the purpose.

It is also desirable, as soon as possible, to replace with new material the matting which has been removed from the principal stairway, as well as the oil-cloths at the landings, as then it would lessen the noise and add to the comfort of the patients in the adjoining wards.

The material heretofore in use for shirting for free patients has during the summer season been cotton and in the winter woollen. The Superintendent re-

commends the use of winey as a measure of economy and comfort to the patient^s during both seasons. As the appropriations are sufficient for the purchase of those articles, the Superintendent in conjunction with the Bursar will attend to their selection.

The boiler now in use for cooking purposes has been in service for 19 or 20 years, and although apparently sufficiently strong, yet the constant wear for such a length of time would suggest the propriety of replacing it at an early day, and as some time would necessarily be consumed in adjusting a new one, besides the time which would be taken in making it, a recommendation to provide for the purchase of another in the estimates for the coming year will be made, as serious results would follow if this one were to give out before another was ready for use

HAMILTON ASYLUM.

I made no less than thirteen visits to the Hamilton Asylum during the year. This large number of visits arose out of the extensive works which were going on at this place during the summer, and the absence of the Medical Superintendent for four months on sick leave. During Dr. Wallace's absence his place was ably filled by the Senior Assistant Superintendent in the service, Dr. Lett, from the Toronto Asylum. Dr. Wallace returned in August from his trip across the Atlantic, much benefited by the journey, but not restored to health. He has, however, continued to improve since his return, and at this writing (Dec.) he appears in excellent health and is rapidly regaining the strength he lost by nearly a year's illness.

The following are some extracts from the minutes of my several visits commencing with the 2nd March:—

The movements of the population since the 1st of October last have been as follows:—In residence on the 1st of October 464; since admitted 106; total under treatment 570; discharged 18; died 12; eloped one; leaving the population on the books at this date 539, of whom three patients are out on probation, making the total number of patients in the house 536; an increase of 73 in resident population since the beginning of the official year. Of the 18 discharged there were recovered 13, improved three, unimproved two. One of the latter was transferred to the Toronto Asylum. This leaves 10 vacant beds in the Asylum at this date, all of which are on the male side. I went through, and thoroughly inspected, all the wards, they were all exceptionally clean and neat, and in the whole Asylum I only saw one excited patient, and that one was a female. There was not a case of restraint or seclusion, and the Medical Superintendent informed me that there had been none for some months. The sewing-room in the Asylum is well supplied with workers from amongst the patients. There were about 25 busily at work on the day of my visit.

In the winter season there is scarcely any employment for the male patients beyond the ordinary work of the house to be found. A few are breaking stones in the quarry. These, with the exception of the patients that are employed in the barns, stables and engine-houses, etc., are all that are employed.

The painting of the interior of the building is progressing very favourably; only a few rooms remain to be completed. When completed this Asylum will present an exceptionally bright and cheerful appearance. The chief reason for my visit on this occasion was to select sites for the two new cottages which are to be commenced this year, the new laundry and drying-room, and to arrange for a reconstruction of the water closets connected with the wards.

The sites selected for the cottages are immediately in the rear of the airing courts on the east and west side. One of the cottages will face to the eastward and the other to the westward, and both will be within easy reach of the kitchens and offices of the main Asylum, whence the supplies of cooked food will be drawn.

The water and gas supply will also be parts of the system of the main Asylum. Each cottage will be heated with its own heating apparatus.

A new laundry and drying-room will be erected immediately in the rear of the present laundry, filling up the space between the building as it now stands and the coal sheds. The old laundry will be converted into a kitchen, and when completed will afford a large and commodious one for the use of the whole establishment. The old kitchen will be used as a scullery and storeroom.

The Medical Superintendent is authorized to make requisition upon the Bursar for furniture and furnishings for the cottage and for certain wants which were specified, to the extent of \$900. He is also authorized to purchase for his own house, certain articles of furniture to the extent of \$100.

The new water tanks in the yards which were constructed last year, are found to be leaky and incapable of holding the quantity of water they ought to hold. The attention of the Public Works Department will be called to this, and also to the fact that the deck roof of the front building continued to be in a leaky condition, hereby causing a great deal of inconvenience to the inmates, as well as destruction to the plaster of the ceilings.

The very full condition of the female side of the Asylum, rendered some further means of accommodation for female patients necessary, in order that many females should not, after being duly certified, remain in the gaols. Instructions were therefore given for the Bursar to vacate the house occupied by him, and which was built for him, so that it could be made available for female patients. Accordingly the Bursar found lodgings in the city, and nineteen quiet chronic patients in charge of two attendants, were quartered in his house. It is only intended that this arrangement shall be temporary, and will cease when the new cottage is completed.

On the 17th September, I called the roll and saw all the patients. The total population on that day was 550 as the register shewed, but as there were three patients at home on probation, the actual resident population was 547, viz.: 246 males and 301 Females.

On this occasion there were no patients in bed on the male side, all being up and about and in apparent good health. On the female side there were six patients found in bed, one was an aged paralytic, one a case of general paresis, three cases far gone in consumption, and one who had been somewhat bruised by a fall. She was not seriously hurt, but preferred remaining in bed.

There were no cases of restraint or seclusion on the day I called the muster roll.

The patients were generally quiet and free from excitement, and their appearance, so far as health and cleanliness were concerned, was satisfactory, and the condition of the Asylum in all its departments was in the highest degree commendable, cleanliness and order being everywhere prevalent.

The construction of the new laundry and drying-room, and the removal of the kitchen, will involve considerable changes and consequent expenditures. A more powerful engine will be required to drive the laundry machinery, and with the present and prospective increase in the number of patients, the kitchen range now so much too small as to render a supplementary stove necessary, will have to be increased to double its present size. The government will be asked to sanction these expenditures when the works are so far advanced as to require them.

LONDON ASYLUM.

My first inspection of this Asylum began to-day (March 6th) and lasted three days. This visit had a peculiar interest for me from the fact of my having in January last, authorized the Medical Superintendent to make a commencement upon a new system, by the employment of female attendants in the male wards. I was anxious to see how far the two months' experience of the one woman who had been employed seemed to justify a continuance of the experiment. The results which came under my observation appeared to me to give every promise of the future success of the system. The person employed holds the temporary rank of deputy chief-attendant. Her duties at present extend over the whole of the male side of the main Asylum, which contains about 260 patients. In this part of the Asylum there is a fair average class of patients, neither the worst nor the best are to be found here. The quietest of the patients are in the cottages, those most afflicted are in what is called the Refractory Branch, so that the patients in this part of the Asylum are what may be said to be the middle class belonging to the institution. Since this lady's coming to the Asylum, a greater tidiness in person, a greater activity in employment, and a general brightening of the condition of those in the male wards is perceptible. I observed more people at work, knitting and rag mat-making have been introduced, and other employments will follow. In these two occupations just named, some thirty or forty patients now find employment, and the indications are that in respect of knitting, the Asylum will in future be supplied with all the socks and mits required, and probably something over. But it is evident that to do the work which is required of female attendants in this part of the Asylum, one such female is not enough. I have, therefore, authorized the Medical Superintendent to extend his operations in this direction by employing two more females when he is able to find those who would be suitable, and I hope for the most favorable results from the new system. The men seem to appreciate very highly the privilege afforded them of having a lady amongst them, and no single instance in the two months that this lady has been in the Asylum has occurred of attempted violence, or even rudeness towards her. The Medical Superintendent is determined on his part to leave nothing undone which will promote the health and comfort of his patients, and on my part I am only too happy to second, so far as lies in my power, all his efforts. Shoemaking has been introduced into the wards, and is progressing very favourably. Cane-seating is about to be commenced, and I have authorized the purchase of the necessary supplies for both these employments. I have also made enquiries as to the growth of willows for basketmaking, and have arranged to have forwarded to the Asylum at the proper season for planting, a sufficient number of willow cuttings to plant two acres of ground. The Medical Superintendent has been authorized to give the necessary instructions to the farmer, to have two acres of suitable land prepared for the reception of these cuttings as soon as the frost leaves the ground. I am looking forward to a period of greatly increased usefulness for this Asylum.

Capital Account.

The following expenditures on capital account are authorized ; the purchase of the material for a new lumber-shed for the protection of lumber, etc., from the weather, to be made by the Bursar at a cost not to exceed \$325. The lumber for the ceiling of the laundry and kitchen will also be purchased by the Bursar at a cost not to exceed \$56. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to proceed

with the reconstruction of the windows in the main Asylum. The expenditure for this year on this work is estimated at \$785. The purchase of a seed drill at \$70, a cultivator at \$20, and a farm waggon at \$50, is also authorized to be charged to farm stock and implements account. The balance of the appropriation under this head will stand until further instructions. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to give orders immediately for spring planting of fruit trees to the extent of \$300, and to make a requisition upon the Bursar for two hand lawn-mowers, at an expense of not more than \$30 for the two. The Medical Superintendent is also authorized to make requisitions upon the Bursar for the amount of cane necessary to commence the industry of caneseating in the institution.

It having been represented to me that moccasins in place of ordinary shoes would be a more economical and at the same time a safer wear for the patients in the Refractory branch, the purchase of a quantity of buckskin, and beef moccasins is authorized in order that a test may be made. The purchase of fifty new bedsteads, to replace those which are old and worn out, is authorized, the amount of their cost to be charged to account of furniture and furnishings.

Some little inconvenience having arisen out of a neglect of the by-law, which requires the Medical Superintendent to be notified when goods are received in store, the following instruction is now given:—

The store-keeper on receipt of the goods invoices, will, as soon as he has checked the goods and found them to be correct, certify the latter and hand it to the Bursar, who will also initial it and pass it to the Medical Superintendent, and he having examined it, will cause it to be returned to the store-keeper.

The following change is authorized on salaries account:—The wages of the House-maid and Porter at the Refractory Branch to be increased from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per month.

On the 9th July I again visited the London Asylum and spent four days there. The number of patients in residence on that date was 880; 434 males and 446 females. Of the 434 males the work register showed 257 to be regularly employed in some sort of work. Of the females, out of 446 in residence, 334 were at work. The reason why a larger proportion of females than males are employed, is not that the men are less disposed to work than the women, but from the difficulty that is found in finding suitable work for the men to do. There is a considerable number of men, who, from their physical infirmities, are unable to employ themselves in such work as is usual for men. These men, where it is possible, are being taught to sew and knit. No doubt under this system the number employed on the male side will still be considerably increased.

In going through the Refractory Asylum, I observed that great strides had been made in the direction of employing patients. A few months ago this branch of the Asylum was literally a prison for a selected 180 of the most violent and intractable patients of the 800 or 900 of the population of this Asylum. Mechanical restraint of every kind was in frequent use, and the place was from morning until night and from night until morning a scene of violence and mad confusion. Now we find that under the beneficent system of quiet and persistent efforts to induce these unfortunates to employ themselves in some way, a great change has taken place. Women, who a while ago, were rarely out of restraint, and were never trusted with a knife or fork to eat with, are sitting quietly at their sewing or knitting, or are going steadily about the domestic work of the establishment, and are found sitting at table quietly using their knives and forks like the rest, while large working gangs of men are sent out every fine day to work on the farm and in the yards, and mechanical restraint is never used.

There is trouble sometimes with the men on a wet day, when they cannot go

out to work, for, wanting the air and exercise, and tranquilizing influence of employment upon the mind, they are restless during the day and cannot sleep so well at night.

The employment of female attendants in the male halls still works in the most satisfactory manner. The two additional ones, the employment of which I authorized in March, are now in the Asylum, and the results continue to be highly satisfactory. Indoor work on the men's side continues to increase. The industries now in active operation are cane and reed seating of chairs, rag mat-making, shoe-making, hair picking, sewing and knitting. Many of the men now mend their own clothes.

The Medical Superintendent informs me that one result of the advent of these ladies has been that some 50 or 60 men are now kept actively employed, who were never before induced to do anything.

My attention was called, by the Medical Superintendent, during this visit, to the bad odours arising from the slaughter house and piggery, and to the danger to the health of the large population of the Asylum, arising from the too close proximity of these buildings. I found the representations made by him in a report previously made to be fully borne out by the facts, and at once took measures for the removal of the danger. A site was selected at the back of the farm, on the bank of a spring creek, and on pretty high ground, half a mile or more from the Asylum, and instructions were given for the immediate removal of the objectionable buildings thereto.

Repeated representations have been made by the Medical Superintendent respecting the difficulty he has found in procuring and retaining the services of attendants for the female wards, and the female servants required in the institution, at the rate of wages he was authorized to offer. I made enquiries into this matter and satisfied myself of the necessity of an increased scale of payment for those classes of employees, and upon making a representation of the facts to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary accompanied by a recommendation, I was authorized to make the following increases:—

MAIN ASYLUM.

1 Female Supervisor in male halls, from	.....	\$17 00 to \$20 00 per month
2 do Assistants	do	12 00 to 14 00 do
3 Supervisors, female halls	do	12 00 to 14 00 do
4 Attendants do	do	10 00 to 12 00 do
5 Night Attendants do	do	12 00 to 14 00 do
6 Laundry Maids	do	8 00 to 9 00 do
7 Housemaids	do	9 00 to 10 00 do
8 do	do	8 00 to 9 00 do

REFRACTORY BRANCH.

9 Supervisors, female halls	.....	12 00 to 14 00 per month.
10 Attendants, do	.....	10 00 to 12 00 do
11 Night Attendants do	.....	11 00 to 13 00 do
12 do do	.....	10 00 to 12 00 do
13 Assistant Cooks	.....	9 00 to 10 00 do

COTTAGES.

14 Female Attendants	.....	5 00 to 10 00 do
15 Housemaids	.....	8 00 to 9 00 do

The Bursar was authorized to put the new scale in force from and after the 1st of August.

The Bursar was also authorized to purchase a new oil-cloth for the hall of the Medical Superintendent's house, the old one having become completely worn out.

My next inspection of the London Asylum was on the 27th September, and three following days.

On this occasion in addition to the ordinary inspection, I went over the patients' muster roll, and saw, and conversed with each one separately.

There was at this time a total population of 895 patients, 440 males and 455 females, of this number fifteen males and eleven females were found in bed, of the fifteen males in bed five were cases of consumption. All the others, male and female were cases of old age, epilepsy, paralysis, melancholia, etc., who were in bed part of the time, as their necessities or inclinations indicated. No acute disease of any kind existed in the institution. The patients were all cleanly and comfortably clad. There was no undue excitement in any of the wards except in the Refractory, where as it happened to be a rainy day when I mustered the patients, there was much discontent, and some little disturbances arising therefrom, at not being allowed to go into the open air about their usual avocations.

No restraint of any kind, whatever, was found in use.

The unusually wet season has brought to light some defects in the drainage system, which will require early attention. When the Asylum was built in 1870, a considerable quantity of wooden box drainage was constructed, which has now become rotten and almost useless. An appropriation will be asked for the reconstruction of these drains.

For the first time since the planting in May last, the ground was found sufficiently dry to enable an examination of the willow plantation to be made. The plants were found to be, although almost smothered in weeds, in a fairly healthy condition. Comparatively few instances were found where the slips had not taken root.

The potato crop of which there was a large area, can only be classed as a failure; from the wetness of the season very extensive purchases of potatoes will be necessary in consequence, for the ensuing winter and spring. The hay crop was very abundant, the oats also turned out well, but on the whole the farm operations this year were not successful.

I inspected every part of the Asylum and farm, with a view to ascertaining the wants of the institution in the way of appropriation by the Legislature at the next session. Recommendations will be made, based upon the result of the inspection.

ORILLIA ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum for the purpose of inspection, on the 18th and 19th of May.

Since the commencement of the official year—1st October, 1882—there have been 16 admissions, namely nine males, and 7 females. The discharges have been as follows:—One male transferred as a lunatic to the Hamilton Asylum. One male eloped and went to his home, where he was allowed to remain, at the request of his friends. One male was taken home by his mother, and one male was taken out by his friends on three months probation. One female was taken home by her friends, when in very feeble health, as it was thought the change might do her good. She has since died.

The deaths in the Asylum have been 14—seven males and seven females. This leaves in actual residence, on the day of inspection, 231, which, with the one out on probation, makes the number on the books 232.

The distribution of these inmates is as follows:—In the main Asylum there are 46 males, and 113 females—159.

In the cottage there are 73 inmates. All adult males.

All the females are kept at the main Asylum, also all the juvenile males. Only a sufficient number of adult males are kept at the main building to do the necessary work about the place: so far as practicable, all the adult males are kept in the cottages some distance away.

A thorough examination of both buildings, throughout their whole extent, showed that everything was kept in excellent order. Neither of these buildings, from their nature, can be made to look very attractive, but they were found to be thoroughly clean, so far as circumstances would admit, and well kept in every respect.

The patients were sufficiently well clothed, and their clothing was all cleanly and in good order. The only exception I noticed in this respect was an untidiness about the feet of some of the inmates of the cottage, arising from the absence of boot laces. This was explained by the fact that these particular patients would not keep the laces in their boots. I gave instructions to have shoes supplied for these patients which would not require lacing.

Some complaints have been made by the citizens of Orillia as to the situation of the building rented for a cottage, and some action had been taken by the Town Council in reference thereto. Enquiry was made amongst the residents of the town nearest the cottage, and the general opinion was elicited that the cottage was less of a nuisance in its present occupation, than it was when used as a tavern. The inmates at this cottage are all thoroughly quiet and harmless—not even noisy—and if the idle boys of the village could be kept from climbing upon the fences and other elevated positions in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of staring at the patients, I apprehend that no unpleasantness of any kind would be occasioned.

There had been a well-founded cause for complaint in the fact that sewerage was discharged in the shallow water, near the entrance to the wharf, but that has been remedied by extending the sewer pipe out into deep water, and no complaint can now be made under that head.

My attention was called to the state of the ceiling of the kitchen in the main Asylum, which was falling down and needed renewal. This ceiling is largely covered with steam pipes, belonging to the heating apparatus, and it would be impossible, without taking down all these pipes, to renew the plastering. As a sheeting of boards would be dangerous, it was finally decided to cover the ceiling with galvanized iron, and the Bursar was instructed to receive tenders from the three tradesmen in the village, who do that kind of work, and to give the work to the lowest tenderer.

The front verandah is in need of painting, and the purchase of the necessary quantity of paint is authorized.

The purchase of lumber and other material for repairing the log root-house is also authorized, according to the estimates of the carpenter, who places the cost at \$40.

Material will also be purchased for the renewal of the flooring of the engine-room, and repairs to the laundry room.

The following purchases on account of furniture and furnishings were also authorized:—A large rug for the floor of the Medical Superintendent's office; new linoleum floorcloth for the Bursar's office; also linoleum floorcloth for the centre hall on first floor, including the stairs and landing; and a pair of lace curtains for the Matron's sitting-room.

The sum of \$100 voted by the Legislature for planting and ornamentation

of grounds will be expended under the direction of the Medical Superintendent for the purpose intended.

The apparatus for heating water for baths at the cottage is found to be inefficient. Enquiries will be made as to the best means of remedying the defect, and the remedy applied.

I again visited the Asylum on the 22nd and 23rd of June. I had no special business for this visit, I therefore made simply a general inspection of the whole institution, and spent much time among the inmates. As a rule they were happy and contented, and I have every reason to believe that they were being well treated and cared for by the officers and attendants. The bodily condition of two or three of the inmates was somewhat low, but with these exceptions, all were in good health.

At this season of the year plenty of outdoor air and exercise can be had by the inmates, and so good health, as a rule, prevails. In the fall and winter when only a portion of the patients can go out, as a rule, frequently, a thoroughly satisfactory sanitary condition cannot be expected, owing to the smallness of the day rooms, and the imperfect ventilation of the building.

The various dormitories, day rooms, and other portions of the building used by the patients were in good order, and were clean and neat in appearance, as were also the bed and bedding.

I again visited the Asylum on the 4th September, and checked the roll of the Asylum. In doing so I necessarily saw every patient. On this occasion every patient, except those at work, was in the grounds or on the verandahs, with the exception of one who was in bed. A large number of males, as many as employment could be found for, were engaged in out-door work, and about 25 females in the kitchen, laundry and other in-door occupations. There was no restraint of any kind in use.

The stores were inspected and found to be well kept in every respect.

Ever since the establishment of the cottage and the removal of the 75 patients from the Hamilton Asylum, the laundry has been found to be too small for the increased work required of it, and the work has been carried on in it with very great difficulty. Any enlargement of the structure of the laundry is not practicable in the present building, but the efficiency can be increased by the addition of some more machinery. The only power available for driving the washing machine is derived from a pulley attached to a steam pump, a most unsatisfactory arrangement, and one which does not work well. This should be remedied by having a small steam engine suitable for the purpose. A centrifugal wringer is also much needed, and would increase the working power of the laundry very much. I shall ask for an appropriation for these purposes in the next estimates.

A PRIVATE ASYLUM.

THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

On the 28th November, I received an application for a license to maintain a private Asylum from the Homewood Retreat Association of Guelph, which has recently purchased a fine property in the outskirts of that city, and upon which they have erected a building well suited for private Asylum purposes.

This institution is fortunate in the possession of a managing staff composed of gentlemen of large experience and proved ability viz: J. W. Langmuir, Esq., for

fourteen years inspector of Asylums in the Province, President; E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL. D., for ten years inspector of Asylums for the old Province of Canada, Vice-President; and Stephen Lett, M. D., thirteen years a resident medical officer in the Asylum Service of Ontario, Medical Superintendent. These names are an ample guarantee, that the work the association proposes to do will be carried on with every regard to the comfort and well being of the patients committed to its care.

It will be seen from my report of inspection, that the association possesses in site and building all the requisites for its work in an eminent degree.

As this is the first instance of the establishment of a Private Asylum in this Province, I publish here for the information of the public, copies of the application for license, my report thereon, and the license issued by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

TORONTO, November 28th, 1883.

TO W. T. O'REILLY, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario, Toronto:

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting Private Asylums for the Insane and Inebriate, I beg, on behalf of "The Homewood Retreat Association," to make application for a license to keep and maintain a private asylum for insane persons, and a hospital for inebriates.

As required under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, vol. ii., chap. 221, and Statutes of Ontario, forty-six Vic., cap. twenty-eight, I beg to furnish you with the following information in respect of such asylum.

First,—The asylum property is situate in the City of Guelph, between Delhi street and the River Speed, and comprises nineteen acres of land, all of which, with the exception of what is occupied by the asylum buildings, will be used for the exercise and recreation of the patients proposed to be received therein.

Second,—The license is to be issued to "The Homewood Retreat Association, of Guelph, Ontario," which is incorporated under Letters Patent.

Third,—The association has appointed Stephen Lett, M. D., at present assistant medical superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, to be the medical superintendent of the institution.

Fourth,—The present capacity of the asylum is sufficient for fifty patients, twenty-five of each sex. The lower ward is intended for females, and the upper ward, which is entirely distinct and separate, for males.

Fifth,—I enclose herewith four plans, numbered respectively from one to four, which plans are drawn on one-eighth scale, as required by the Act, comprising (1) the basement of the building, (2) the ground floor, (3) the first floor, and (4) the elevation of the building.

Sixth,—I also attach a schedule, marked "No. 5," referring, by numbers, to the various rooms in the said asylum and giving, as required by the act, the length, breadth, and height of each room.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

J. W. LANGMUIR,

President, Homewood Retreat Association.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,

TORONTO, 14th December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the application of the Homewood Retreat Association of Guelph, Ontario, for a license to keep and maintain a private asylum for insane persons, inebriates, and persons suffering from the excessive use of narcotics, accompanying which will be found four plans, numbered respectively, one to four,

exhibiting the elevation of the structure proposed to be used for the purposes of the asylum, the first floor plan of the same, the ground floor, and the basement plan, also a schedule giving the length, breadth and height of each room in the asylum.

As required by the provisions of the Act respecting Private Lunatic Asylums, R. S. O., cap. 221, and the Act respecting Private Asylums for Insane Persons and Inebriates, Statutes of Ontario, forty-six Vic., cap. twenty-eight, I visited the proposed asylum on the 13th inst., and minutely inspected the same, and now beg to report as follows:—

The asylum is situated in the north-east section of the City of Guelph, between Delhi Street, and the River Speed. While within the corporation limits, and being therefore convenient for receiving patients, it is entirely removed from all other buildings, thereby securing the necessary privacy and quietness that such an establishment should have.

The land attached to the asylum comprises nineteen acres of finely wooded and ornamental grounds and with every facility for obtaining effective drainage, pure air and water, as well as all the other sanitary requisites of such an institution. Of the nineteen acres only about two acres are occupied with buildings, all the rest being intended for the exercise and recreation of the patients, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

The buildings, as shewn on the accompanying plan, comprise :

1. A wing two stories high for the dormitories, sitting-room, etc., designed for the patients.
2. A main structure attached to the same containing, on the ground floor, the offices and reception rooms, and the music hall, and in extension the kitchen and laundry.
3. The quarters of the medical superintendent and his family are on the first floor of the main structure.
4. There is excellent basement accommodation underneath the man building and wing for storage, heating, and other domestic purposes.

The stables, barns, etc., face on Delhi street, and while at a convenient distance for easy access, they are quite isolated from the Asylum structure.

I have made a very minute inspection of every part of these buildings and structures and find that they are, in every respect, well suited and adapted for the purpose for which they are designed. The structure itself is a strong and substantial building of stone, with brick partitions separating every apartment. In length, breadth and height each room is as stated in schedule No. 5 herewith attached. No separate sleeping room has less than 1000 cubic feet of space for each patient, and some have twice that quantity, in addition to which, each sleeping-room has a transom over the door, opening off a hall 12 feet wide. Every room has also a separate means of ventilation, consisting of openings at the top and bottom connected with a main duct heated for the purpose of creating artificial draft. In addition to the wide and spacious corridor there is a large alcove, well furnished with sofas, easy-chairs, mirrors, and carpets, as well as fire-place for a patients' sitting-room. At the end of each corridor there is a transept hall connecting with the patients' dining-room, conservatory, billiard-room, etc. The amusement hall and chapel is in the main building.

The Asylum is designed for both sexes, and for the present it is intended to receive and treat insane persons, inebriates and persons addicted to the excessive use of narcotics.

The lower, or ground floor corridor, is exclusively for females, and the upper floor, or first floor for males. These corridors are entirely distinct, with a separate entrance to each from the ante-room in the main building, and each corridor has its own dining-room and requisite apartments.

It is proposed, for the present, to confine the number of patients to be received to 50—25 of each sex, for which number there is ample space in every respect.

As the result of my inspection, I beg to report that the buildings referred to in the application of the "Homewood Retreat Association" are exceedingly well suited, both in point of location and in respect to their interior arrangements, for a private Asylum, and I have further to report that the buildings and premises are ready, and fit for:—

1st. A Private Asylum for the insane.

2nd. An hospital for the reclamation and care of inebriates, and

3rd. The care and treatment of persons addicted to the excessive use of narcotics.

And I have the honour respectfully to recommend, for the consideration and action

of His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor in Council that a license do issue to the Homewood Retreat Association, to keep and maintain the above named "Homewood Retreat" for the purpose of a private Asylum for 25 male and 25 female patients.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

THE HON. A. S. HARDY,

Provincial Secretary.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D., 1883.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, and on the recommendation of the Honourable, the Attorney General, the Committee of Council advise that a License be issued to the Homewood Retreat Association of Guelph, authorizing them to keep and maintain the said Retreat for the purposes of a Private Asylum, and that such license be in accordance with the draft herewith submitted.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,

Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honourable,

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

LICENSE.

JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Ontario.

By His Honour, the Honourable, JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

To All to Whom these Presents shall come.

GREETING :

Whereas the Homewood Retreat Association, of Guelph, Ontario, having given notice in accordance with the provisions of an Act respecting Private Asylums for Insane Persons and Inebriates, Forty-sixth Victoria, Chapter Twenty-eight, that it was desirous of obtaining a License for keeping a Private Asylum, and Hospital for Inebriates under the provisions of the said Act at "The Homewood Retreat," being certain buildings, lands and premises in the City of Guelph, situated between Delhi Street and the River Speed, and the said Association having filed in the Office of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario the plans, description and statements required under the Third Section of the said Act, the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities visited such proposed Private Asylum, and on the fourteenth day of December, instant, reported that the buildings and premises aforesaid were ready and fit for occupation as a Private Asylum for the Insane, and as an Hospital for the reclamation and care of Inebriates and for the care and treatment of persons addicted to the excessive use of narcotics.

This is to certify that the said Homewood Retreat Association, of Guelph, Ontario, is hereby licensed to use and employ the said buildings and premises for the reception of not more than twenty-five male, and twenty-five female inmates, who shall be certified under the provisions of the said Act, or of the Revised Statute respecting Private Lunatic Asylums, to be either insane or idiotic, or persons of unsound mind, or who under the provisions of "An Act to provide for the establishment of an Hospital for the reclamation

and care of habitual drunkards," shall be committed thereto as inebriates, or persons who under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act shall make voluntary application to be admitted thereto.

Given under my hand and office seal, at Toronto, this Twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and of Her Majesty's reign the Forty-seventh.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Annexed hereto are the Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums at Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Orillia, together with tabulated statements, giving details of the working of each of these institutions:—

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

OCTOBER 1ST, 1883.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith present the Forty-third Report of this Asylum beginning with October 1st, 1882, and ending with September 30th, 1883.

The usual tables are herewith appended, containing such information as is annually required by by-law and statute.

Deaths.

Our death rate has been very uniform for several years past, and considerably below the average mortality in Asylums. The following table will show the proportion of deaths to the total population under treatment for five years.

	Years.	Deaths.	No. under Treatment.	Percentage of Deaths.
Table showing the Percentages of Deaths for five years, ending September 30th, 1883.	1879	30	780	3.84
	1880	33	756	4.36
	1881	35	762	4.59
	1882	33	798	4.18
	1883	39	863	4.50

An average of four and a-half per cent of deaths amongst diseased, infirm and aged people is a fair estimate of the healthfulness of our inmates, and must be esteemed as evidence of favourable sanitary surroundings.

Recoveries.

The recoveries have been sixty-five out of 162 admissions during the year. This gives forty per cent. out of that number who have become convalescent. This is seven and a-half per cent. of the entire population. In 1882 the percentage of recoveries from admissions was thirty-two per cent. of the entire population. Out of the 162 admissions three came back a second time, making 159 persons, and to that extent reducing the ratio of deaths and recoveries. The ninety-five per cent. of chronics should not be calculated in the table of cures.

Restraint.

Since the 6th of January last personal restraint has not been resorted to. It is an experiment and as such, so far, has succeeded very well. Of course had we more attendants in proportion to the patients, the adoption of non-restraint would not be difficult, but when as many as 18 patients have on an average to be cared for by one attendant the practicability of this plan cannot be fairly tested. It is easy for some Asylums, where there are three attendants to our one, to adopt this plan of non-mechanical restraint, and substitute for it that which is personal. The whole problem reduces itself to sufficient and efficient supervision. In some cases the most merciful treatment consists of mechanical restraint, and when such arises there will be no hesitation to resort to it, but during the nine months of disuse such cases have not existed. A gradual diminution of mechanical restraint has been going on for years. In the men's refractory ward there has been no restraint of any kind for over seven years. This is not said boastfully, but it has happened that the class of patients in charge have not required it. There have been many maniacal and destructive patients, but a judicious exercise of control by discreet attendants has had great influence over many such in quieting them down. It is sane and insane human nature to resist opposition or restraint in any form, and the removal of it is a sedative in a majority of cases. Were we—as the manner of some is—to call it “an open door system,” where attendants stand as sentries at the unlocked doors and only let out the harmless and safe; or were we to call it “non-restraint,” where patients are held by attendants, we would consider ourselves guilty of an organized hypocrisy. We have open doors in our three cottages and in the lowest story of our main building. There is no particular merit in that, as all the patients occupying these retreats are harmless, quiet, and have no disposition to stray away. A large number of them could not be driven away. They look upon the Asylum as a permanent and comfortable home for life.

Reading.

The comment has been made that few patients read books, periodicals and newspapers. During 12 months 1,369 volumes were given out to and read by patients. Newspapers are eagerly sought after, because by these our patients know of what is going on in the external world. It would astonish some would-be critics to see how eagerly the maps on the walls are daily scanned by many such readers in order to find out places mentioned in the press. The only precautions we take in the distribution of such reading is to exclude, as far as possible, erotic literature from the prurient; religious books from those afflicted with religious melancholy; murders and suicides from those of homicidal or suicidal impulses, lest these accounts might be suggestive. To do otherwise would be adding fuel to the flame. The good influence of select reading, not only in giving information and in killing time, but also in making the patients forget themselves and their troubles, cannot be overestimated as an agency inciting towards recovery.

Divine Service.

We have three religious services every Sabbath. The Episcopalian in the morning at 9:30; the other denominations by turn at 2:45 p.m., and the Roman Catholic at 4 o'clock p.m. It will be taken for granted that our religious interests are well cared for under the present arrangement. It is open for consideration if one hearty service each Sunday, by the Protestant churches taking it in turn, would not be the best arrangement to adopt.

Census of Insanity.

It is a matter of regret that an effort has not been made at each decennial census to procure a numbering of the idiots and insane in the Dominion. There is no other reliable way by which an approximation to the proportion of this class, or even the absolute number in the general population can be procured. This work has been done by the United States and by Britain at stated periods in every ten years, with satisfactory results. It is true every enumeration must only be at best an approach to the truth. Yet this

method is the best which can be adopted, simply because it is a house-to-house visitation. In comparing our insane population with that of our neighbours it is reasonable to suppose that the proportion would vary but little in both. The surroundings, the conditions of life, habits and tendencies are very much alike.

It is interesting to note in the United States census compend, that out of a population of about fifty millions 91,997, were insane in 1880. Of these 44,408 were men and 47,589 were females. 40,541 were in asylums; 9,302 were in poor houses; 417 were in gaols; 235 were in other institutions, and the large number of 41,101, were cared for at home. The proportion of insane to the whole population was one to every 622 in 1870; and one to every 545 in 1880. It is possible the census last taken was more correct than that of 1870, and consequently the increase of insane is not quite so large as stated. There is no doubt, however, that insanity is on the increase in that country. The population of the United States increased during that decade 30 per cent., but the insane increased at a ratio of 146 per cent. Of the insane 44½ per cent. were in asylums; 45 per cent. at home and the balance of 10½ per cent were in poor houses.

As far as can be gleaned indirectly the exhibit of this Province is more favourable than this shows. Out of a population of two millions at least 90 per cent. of the insane are under asylum care. We will not be far from the facts, if we calculate all our insane at 2,800, and over 2,700, are now in asylums. This number would be a proportion of 1 to 714, of this population. Were we to include our 265 idiots in the estimate still our proportion would be 1 to 652 of our population. The importance of enumerating our insane at every general census-taking must be admitted and only in some such way can we properly estimate the number of these thus afflicted. It is scarcely credible, that while nine out of every ten of our insane are housed in asylums, only one half of such are so cared for in the neighbouring republic. Have the malevolent assaults of designing men against excellent institutions anything to do with this state of things? If so, they have much to account for in unsettling the public mind.

Expenditure.

It may be of interest to the few who read Asylum Reports to know that *per capita* cost covers all expenses of every kind in connection with each patient. Food, clothing of free patients, all salaries, repairs, and such like are included in this estimate. In short, for \$132.40 a year, per patient, outlays of every kind are included, excepting the erection of permanent structures. It is fair to state in this connection that our garden supplies are not included in this estimate. These we largely raise by means of the labour of patients. Those who provide families with the ordinary necessities of life can understand this item.

Last year 41 were added to our permanent population. At the average cost per patient, \$5,600 should have been added to the sum in the estimates. This not having been done a curtailment of necessities had to be made to keep our maintenance account within bounds. It is to be hoped the additional amount will not be overlooked in the estimates of the coming year. Our usual cost is at best nearly poor house rates and any reduction becomes a hardship. We have had food in sufficient quantity and of good quality, but we lack variety, especially in fruits, when our funds run short. Our most important work is not merely to act as custodians of the chronic, but to cure the acute, cases. Next to fresh air comes wholesome and varied food, as the builders up of depreciated nerve systems. The adult appetite revolts against a uniform dietary however good in itself. If this be true of the healthy, how much greater need is there to give generous changes to those who are sick. To the insane victim of an acute disease food thus varied is invaluable as a remedial agent. Our patients cost, on an average, for food twenty-six cents a day.

Paying Patients.

The following table will show the receipts for paying patients since my incumbency in 1875:—

RECEIPTS.

1876	\$17,189
1877	21,439
1878	26,312
1879	21,437
1880	23,607
1881	29,687
1882	27,667
1883	36,210

Total in eight years.....\$202,638

The assets are, at least, \$60,000 more, but, as in all financial transactions, bad debts make up a heavy percentage of losses, so we have no exception to this rule. A good deal may yet be collected from bondsmen and estates, but which cannot be reached at present.

Probations.

Twenty-nine patients were sent home on trial. Of that number one died and one was returned, leaving 27 as the number retained by friends. We have not been able to ascertain the exact count of those who had recovered.

Furniture and Furnishings.

A considerable number of bedsteads, benches, and settees are needed. None have been furnished for several years—except in cottage B. As a consequence our supply is somewhat dilapidated. It does not pay to buy ordinary furniture, as, under the best care, the insane cannot be expected to handle it as gently as do well persons. Money is thrown away on spindle-shanked and weak-backed chairs, sofas, settees, benches and bedsteads. More carpeting and oil-cloth are needed for our private wards. Some of such have been in use for many years, and may be classed among the shabby genteel. We have done our best with our dilapidated furniture, and by bracing up, and by replacing in sections the original designs are lost, and new shapes of endless variety and unique invention have taken their place. During the early part of the year, on account of lack of necessary material for repairs, it looked as if we would have to dispense with such articles.

Guards.

A statement has been made that the guards in the sitting-rooms and bedrooms of the central main building do not seem to be needed. They have been many years on the windows, which are of French design and open like doors. Were this protection removed patients could easily walk out at windows three and four stories from the ground. The suicide and homicide would want no better opportunity than such traps would present. Not only so, but patients could suddenly expose their persons, (as many are so inclined) to the gaze of the public coming and going at the main entrance. Nothing short of structural changes would justify the removal of these guards and the introduction of iron sashes. These centre rooms were originally intended for offices and officers' quarters, but owing to pressure for space they have been taken for general use.

Repairs.

Ordinary repairs have been going on during the year. In all old buildings like this Asylum, these must necessarily be somewhat extensive. A large area of flooring is worn out, and rottenness is seen everywhere in our joisting, especially in the bath-rooms and closets. In many places the floors have become dangerous and are worn so thin that the heels can be forced through them. Many of these have been in use for over 20 years. At least 25,000 feet (surface measure) of hardwood flooring will be needed for renewals. The roofs of the main building and wings leak very badly. During heavy rains we are obliged to catch the water in tubs and pails as it pours into the upper wards. The side-

walks need relaying in many places. A more improved method of heating is required very much. This has become a yearly request, on the ground of efficiency and economy.

Crops.

All our crops are about the average, except the potato crop; it has been comparatively a failure. This is the first deficiency which has taken place for many years, and as a result the most of our potatoes for consumption will require to be purchased. They promised well at first, but in the formative stages a blight came over them and their growth was at once retarded. This disease has been more or less prevalent in the Province. This is a serious loss to us, as we had 29 acres under crop, and will necessitate the purchase of at least 40,000 bushels for consumption and seed. On account of the small farm at our disposal we must largely confine our cultivation to roots, as we have no acreage for such crops as hay and oats. Attention is again called to the necessity of procuring more arable land. We could easily work a 300 acre farm at little cost for labour. The receipts from this farm are \$13,763.

Amusements.

1882.

Nov. 1st.—Concert by the "Toronto Carol Society"; Mr. Jas. Spence, Conductor.

" 27th.—Concert by Madam Stuttaford and pupils.

Dec. 4th.—Concert by the Dundas St. Methodist Church Choir; E. N. Rossiter, Conductor.

" 7th.—Concert by the "Knox Church Young People's Progress Society."

" 16th.—Concert by Prof. Chas. Bohner and pupils.

" 21st.—Concert by the College St. Methodist Church; J. Alexander, Esq., Conductor.

1883.

Jan. 4th.—Concert by the Carleton St. P. M. Church Choir; John Kent, Esq., Conductor.

" 9th.—Concert by the Berkeley St. Church Choir; J. M. Faircloth, Conductor.

" 16th.—Concert by Grace Church Choir; Rev. Dr. Mc Carrol, Conductor.

" 17th.—Concert by the Trinity East Church Choir. Kindness of Rev. A. Sanson.

" 18th.—Concert by Church of the Redeemer Choir. Kindness of Rev. Septimus Jones.

" 22nd.—Concert by the kindness of Madam Stuttaford and friends.

" 24th.—Concert by the Bond St. Congregational Church Choir; John Impy, Esq., Conductor.

" 25th.—Concert by St. James' Cathedral Choir; E. R. Deward, Esq., Organist.

" 31st.—Concert by St. Michael's Cathedral Choir; Very Rev. J. M. Laurent, V. G., Conductor.

Feb. 3rd.—Concert by the kindness of Prof. Chas. Bohner and Pupils.

" 5th.—Concert by the Bathurst St. Church Choir; by the kindness of very Rev. J. Rooney, V. G.

" 6th.—Concert by Old St. Andrew's Church Choir; A. W. Thomas, Esq., Conductor.

" 8th.—Concert by Queen St. Methodist Church Choir; J. B. Baxter, Organist.

" 15th.—Concert by the Northern Congregational Church Choir; Geo. W. King, Esq., Organist.

" 27th.—Concert by St. Stephen's Church Choir; Miss Broughall, Organist.

" 28th.—Concert by "Knox College Glee Club." Kindness of R. C. Tibbs, Secretary.

Mar. 8th.—Concert by St. Paul's Church Choir. Kindness of Rev. T. C. DesBarres.

" 15th.—Concert by the Church of the Ascension. Kindness of Rev. Mr. Baldwin.

" 21st.—Concert by kindness of Prof. Chas. Bohner and friends.

Ap. 17th.—Concert by "Cool Burgess" and company.

May 22nd.—Concert by Dundas St. Methodist Church Choir.

In addition to the above a dance for the patients every Friday night through the winter months, and garden parties and other out door amusements during the summer.

Work.

Out of our population 214 patients were employed. Were there no paying patients the proportion would have been much greater. Friends who contribute full rates towards the maintenance of their insane are not always willing to allow such patients to perform manual labour. We try to convince such of the error of these ideas, and endeavour to show how much better it is for patients to be employed, but often without success.

The usual routine work has gone on as usual during the year with few changes and few incidents worthy of note. My thanks are due to officers, employees and attendants for their cordial support in the harassing and arduous work which all have at heart.

Your kindly interest in asylum work and your earnest endeavour to second our efforts are fully appreciated by every one of us.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK.

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending
30th September, 1883.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th
September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1882.....				346	355	701
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant Governor's warrant	38	15	53			
“ medical certificate	41	68	109	79	83	162
Total number under treatment during year.....				425	438	863
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered.....	29	36	65			
“ improved	2	9	11			
“ not insane	2		2			
“ unimproved	4	12	16			
Total number of discharges during year	37	57	94			
Died	15	24	39			
Eloped (not insane).....	1		1			
Transferred	14	12	26	67	93	160
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1883				358	345	703
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				2999	2679	5678
“ discharged	1587	1430	3017			
“ died	720	601	1321			
“ eloped	51	11	62			
“ transferred.....	283	292	575	2641	2334	4975
“ remaining, 30th Sept., 1883				358	345	703

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of March)....	364	350	714
Minimum " " (on the 23rd of October) ..	336	344	680
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	130075	126520	256595
Daily average population	356.37	346.63	703

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	32	41	73	1340	1700	3040
Widowed	47	42	89	1659	979	2638
Single						
Not reported						
Total	79	83	162	2999	2679	5678
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	14	15	29	668	619	1287
Episcopalians	20	23	43	880	775	1655
Methodists	15	24	39	505	456	961
Baptists	4	2	6	44	35	79
Congregationalists		1	1	24	36	60
Roman Catholics.....	17	12	29	642	562	1204
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	3	6	9	183	166	349
Not reported.....	6		6	53	30	83
Total	79	83	162	2999	2679	5678
NATIONALITIES.						
English	8	14	22	512	429	941
Irish	14	10	24	905	847	1752
Scotch.....	5	4	9	385	359	744
Canadian	46	50	96	980	870	1850
United States	2	3	5	106	94	200
Other Countries	3	2	5	98	72	170
Unknown	1		1	13	8	21
Total	79	83	162	2999	2679	5678

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.	1	2	3	7	2	9
Brant				43	42	85
Bruce	3		3	19	7	26
Carleton	2	1	3	60	47	107
Dufferin						
Elgin				26	21	47
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac				95	64	159
Grey	4	4	8	68	55	123
Haldimand				25	22	47
Halton	1		1	71	56	127
Hastings	3	4	7	62	52	114
Huron				49	45	94
Kent				21	20	41
Lambton	1		1	25	21	46
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville	2		2	55	45	100
Lennox and Addington		1	1	21	13	34
Lincoln				92	80	172
Middlesex		1	1	70	66	136
Muskoka District	1	1	2	3	3	6
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	7	9	16	211	185	396
Ontario	2	5	7	106	100	206
Oxford		1	1	28	30	58
Peel	5	2	7	100	87	187
Perth				41	38	79
Peterborough	2	3	5	62	57	119
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				25	24	49
Renfrew	1		1	4	6	10
Simcoe	1	4	5	105	106	211
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				58	56	114
Victoria	3	2	5	36	34	70
Waterloo	1	1	2	40	40	80
Welland		2	2	42	40	82
Wellington		1	1	118	126	244
Wentworth	1	2	3	215	191	406
York	35	36	71	841	794	1635
Not classed	3	1	4	61	19	80
Total	79	83	162	2999	2679	5678

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
Algoma District	1		1	5		5
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton	1		1	11	1	12
Dufferin						
Elgin						
Essex						
Frontenac				4	2	6
Grey	1	1	2	29	5	34
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4		4
Hastings	2	4	6	16	12	28
Huron				3		3
Kent				2		2
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark				7	2	9
Leeds and Grenville				6	2	8
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				11	9	20
Middlesex				2	1	3
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	3	3	6	33	10	43
Ontario	2		2	28	9	37
Oxford				1	4	5
Peel				18	3	21
Perth				7		7
Peterborough	1		1	18	5	23
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				9	2	11
Victoria	3	1	4	24	9	33
Waterloo				8	4	12
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				12	3	15
Wentworth	1		1	35	8	43
York	23	6	29	149	66	215
Not classed						
Total admissions	38	15	53	508	180	688

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
5507	E. J. H.	F.	September 16, 1882	October 4, 1882	Recovered.
5502	F. S.	M.	" 10, " "	" 9, " "	"
5164	A. G. S.	F.	January 24, 1879	" 20, " "	Unimproved.
5405	F. N.	F.	November 21, 1881	" 26, " "	Recovered.
5442	W. E. B.	M.	April 26, 1882	" 28, " "	"
5468	E. A. T.	M.	July 7, " "	November 7, " "	"
5437	A. D.	M.	April 14, " "	" 8, " "	"
5471	S. B.	F.	July 13, " "	" 9, " "	Improved.
5449	L. S.	F.	May 2, " "	" 18, " "	Recovered.
5430	A. H.	F.	March 13, " "	" 20, " "	"
5379	C. T.	M.	August 20, 1881	" 29, " "	"
5470	A. McC.	F.	July 12, 1882	" 30, " "	Improved.
5479	H. M. E. H.	F.	August 5, " "	December 1, " "	Recovered.
5494	M. C.	F.	August 25, " "	" 5, " "	"
4322	J. McD.	M.	March 26, 1875	" 6, " "	Unimproved.
5476	S. W.	F.	July 26, 1882	" 12, " "	"
5517	A. H.	F.	October 6, " "	" 21, " "	"
5417	J. S.	F.	February 2, " "	" 27, " "	"
5475	M. A. R.	F.	July 25, " "	" 27, " "	Improved.
5522	E. J. H.	F.	October 18, " "	January 2, 1883	Recovered.
5464	A. H. S.	M.	June 20, " "	" 6, " "	"
5480	E. M. R.	F.	August 7, " "	" 6, " "	"
5489	H. E. A.	F.	August 21, " "	" 6, " "	"
5530	M. J. G.	F.	October 25, " "	" 6, " "	"
5550	E. N.	F.	December 9, " "	" 19, " "	"
5571	R. J. S.	M.	January 16, 1883	" 26, " "	"
5519	J. E.	F.	October 12, 1882	" 30, " "	"
5570	J. C. H.	M.	January 15, 1883	" 31, " "	Unimproved.
5537	C. F. D.	F.	November 4, 1882	February 1, " "	Recovered.
5422	D. C.	F.	February 11, " "	" 3, " "	Improved.
5549	C. U. H.	F.	December 5, " "	" 6, " "	Unimproved.
5556	A. McF.	F.	December 23, " "	" 8, " "	Recovered.
5536	A. M.	M.	November 2, " "	" 13, " "	"
5580	W. P.	M.	January 25, 1883	" 13, " "	Not insane.
5500	H. P.	F.	September 5, 1882	" 23, " "	Recovered.
5490	M. A. W.	F.	August 21, " "	March 5, " "	"
5581	D. Q.	M.	January 26, 1883	" 14, " "	"
5545	M. B. P.	F.	November 17, 1882	" 21, " "	"
5555	M. J. H.	F.	December 21, " "	" 22, " "	"
5544	W. M.	M.	November 16, " "	" 28, " "	Improved.
5366	J. B.	F.	July 4, 1881	" 28, " "	Recovered.
5527	J. B.	M.	October 23, 1882	April 3, " "	"
5565	M. J. C.	F.	January 5, 1883	" 3, " "	Unimproved.
5567	E. H. C.	F.	January 5, " "	" 4, " "	"
5477	H. B. S. B.	M.	July 29, 1882	" 9, " "	Recovered.
5548	C. McC.	F.	November 30, " "	" 10, " "	"
5564	J. M. C.	F.	January 5, 1883	" 11, " "	Unimproved.
5565	E. S. C.	F.	January 5, " "	" 11, " "	"
5584	D. C.	M.	February 4, " "	" 12, " "	Recovered.
5563	W. L.	M.	January 5, " "	" 12, " "	"
5418	J. F.	F.	February 3, 1882	" 13, " "	Unimproved.
5598	A. P.	F.	February 27, 1883	" 16, " "	Improved.
5499	J. L.	M.	September 2, 1882	" 23, " "	Recovered.
5601	S. H.	F.	March 6, 1883	" 24, " "	Unimproved.
5583	E. H.	F.	February 1, " "	" 30, " "	Recovered.
5607	J. W.	M.	March 25, " "	May 1, " "	"
5236	G. G. G.	M.	December 2, 1879	" 2, " "	"
5511	F. P.	F.	September 20, 1882	" 11, " "	Unimproved.
5597	M. A. H.	F.	February 24, 1883	" 18, " "	Recovered.
5176	R. B.	M.	February 8, 1879	" 21, " "	"
5620	W. L.	M.	April 26, 1883	" 24, " "	"

TABLE No. 5—*Continued.*

Reg. No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
5605	S. D.	M.	March	23, 1883.	May	26, 1883.	Recovered.
5394	M. E. H.	F.	October	27, 1881.	June	1, "	"
5611	C. S.	M.	April	12, 1883.	"	1, "	Unimproved.
5542	P. F.	M.	November	9, 1882.	"	4, "	Recovered.
5463	J. K. M'C.	M.	June	13, "	"	5, "	"
5529	J. H.	F.	October	24, "	"	8, "	"
5633	H. N.	M.	May	29, 1883.	"	9, "	"
5538	G. M.	M.	November	4, 1882.	"	10, "	"
5520	F. S.	M.	October	15, "	"	13, "	"
5619	A. D. W.	F.	April	26, 1883.	"	16, "	"
5456	L. L.	F.	May	25, 1882.	"	16, "	Improved.
5495	M. McK.	F.	August	26, "	"	23, "	Recovered.
5472	J. E. H. T.	F.	July	19, "	"	29, "	Unimproved.
5642	L. C.	M.	June	20, 1883.	July	3, "	Recovered.
5621	E. J. W.	F.	April	28, "	"	6, "	"
5523	S. N.	F.	October	19, 1882.	"	7, "	"
5576	S. H. E. B.	F.	January	21, 1883.	"	11, "	"
5651	W. M.	M.	July	10, "	"	14, "	Not insane.
5631	M. R.	F.	May	28, "	"	20, "	Recovered.
5640	M. K.	F.	June	15, "	"	20, "	"
5593	W. E.	M.	February	16, "	"	25, "	"
5595	G. McG.	M.	February	20, "	"	26, "	"
5425	E. C.	M.	February	22, 1882.	"	26, "	Unimproved.
5557	M. T.	F.	December	28, "	"	31, "	Recovered.
5531	E. A.	F.	October	26, "	August	3, "	Improved.
5628	S. E.	M.	May	22, 1883.	"	16, "	"
5608	C. H. C.	F.	March	29, "	"	16, "	Recovered.
5483	L. S.	F.	August	10, 1882.	"	27, "	"
5630	E. S.	F.	May	25, 1883.	"	27, "	"
5462	J. P. B.	M.	June	9, 1882.	September	13, "	"
5610	S. C. G.	F.	April	6, 1883.	"	27, "	"
5635	N. T.	F.	June	7, "	"	28, "	Improved.
5342	J. J. D.	M.	April	19, 1881.	"	29, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1883.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
3513	M. R. . . .	F. . . .	71	October 3, 1882..	13	3	18	Senile Decay
2221	E. A. A. . .	F. . . .	65	" 8, " . .	22	11	4	Epilepsy.
5440	N. M. . . .	M. . . .	60	" 9, " . .		5	17	Paresis.
5423	J. McL. . . .	F. . . .	25	" 18, " . .		8	7	Phthisis.
5137	E. B. . . .	M. . . .	?	November 5, " . .	3	9	22	Marasmus.
4827	M. A. B. . .	F. . . .	?	" 11, " . .	5	6	24	Heart Disease.
5108	W. B. . . .	M. . . .	48	" 24, " . .	4	2	18	Marasmus.
5258	M. E. F. . .	F. . . .	28	January 16, 1883..	2	9	29	Phthisis.
4492	M. McA. . .	M. . . .	74	" 23, " . .	6	9	21	Senile Decay.
5546	H. M. . . .	M. . . .	20	" 23, " . .		2	2	Phthisis.
5575	W. H. T. . .	M. . . .	48	February 6, " . .			16	Cerebritis.
5516	E. M. . . .	F. . . .	70	March 13, " . .		5	14	Diarrhoea.
4454	M. F. . . .	F. . . .	43	" 14, " . .	7		21	Marasmus.
5514	G. A. . . .	F. . . .	71	" 27, " . .		6	1	Senile Decay.
4321	C. A. S. . .	F. . . .	37	April 1, " . .	8		6	Phthisis.
5330	J. A. . . .	M. . . .	70	" 5, " . .	2	1	20	Heart Disease.
5559	J. H. . . .	M. . . .	42	" 14, " . .		3	15	Phthisis.
5454	M. E. S. . .	F. . . .	45	" 15, " . .		9	1	Chronic Mania.
3836	W. K. . . .	M. . . .	63	" 29, " . .	11	6	12	Epilepsy.
5315	M. B. . . .	F. . . .	56	May 16, " . .	2	5	13	"
4557	H. W. . . .	F. . . .	77	" 24, " . .	7		13	Senile Decay.
5455	M. C. . . .	F. . . .	67	June 18, " . .	1		28	"
4075	M. H. . . .	F. . . .	78	" 25, " . .	9	11	27	"
5560	J. M. . . .	M. . . .	31	July 2, " . .		6	3	Phthisis.
5481	M. V. . . .	F. . . .	40	" 4, " . .		10	27	Heart Disease.
5027	M. J. . . .	F. . . .	30	" 12, " . .	5	1	26	Epilepsy.
4213	A. M. . . .	F. . . .	70	" 25, " . .	9	1	17	Marasmus.
5574	M. C. . . .	F. . . .	?	August 14, " . .		6	24	Phthisis.
3702	C. A. . . .	F. . . .	74	" 16, " . .	12	8	10	Marasmus.
5562	C. C. . . .	F. . . .	29	" 21, " . .		6	17	Epilepsy.
4497	J. K. . . .	F. . . .	57	" 26, " . .	7	4	15	Phthisis.
5466	J. B. W. . .	M. . . .	48	" 27, " . .	1	1	24	Dysentery.
5649	E. G. . . .	F. . . .	51	" 31, " . .		1	28	Exhaustion.
5490	M. D. . . .	F. . . .	66	September 4, " . .	5	9	5	Heart Disease.
5207	J. C. . . .	M. . . .	74	" 7, " . .	4	1	3	Exhaustion.
3578	J. L. . . .	M. . . .	57	" 9, " . .	13	6	24	Paralysis.
4684	S. C. . . .	M. . . .	30	" 9, " . .	6	11	19	Phthisis.
5670	W. A. K. . .	M. . . .	22	" 13, " . .			10	Acute Mania.
5496	C. N. . . .	F. . . .	74	" 23, " . .	1		25	Senile Decay.

TABLE NO. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....	1		1				1
Book-keepers.....	3		3	17		17	20
Bakers.....	2		2	14		14	16
Butchers.....				16		16	16
Blacksmiths.....	1		1	38		38	39
Brewers.....	1		1	9		9	10
Builders.....				3		3	3
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Brickmakers.....				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders.....				1		1	1
Brakesmen.....				1		1	1
Brushmakers.....	1		1				1
Commercial travellers.....				6		6	6
Cabinet-makers.....				1		1	1
Coopers.....				15		15	15
Carpenters.....	1		1	129		129	130
Clerks.....	4		4	115		115	119
Clergymen.....	1		1	23		23	24
Cooks.....					6	6	6
Cigarmakers.....				5		5	5
Custom-house Officers.....				3		3	3
Civil Servants.....				1		1	1
Clock cleaners.....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		8	8	5	892	897	905
Dressmakers.....		1	1				1
Druggists.....				12		12	12
Doctors.....	1		1	13		13	14
Engineers.....	1		1	16		16	17
Editors.....				2		2	2
Farmers.....	18		18	827	26	853	871
Fishermen.....	1		1				1
Gardeners.....				4		4	4
Grocers.....	1		1	3		3	4
Gentlemen.....				23		23	23
Glove-makers.....					1	1	1
Gun-smiths.....				1		1	1
Hostlers.....				2		2	2
Hunters.....				1		1	1
Harness-makers.....				9		9	9
Housekeepers.....		3	3		246	246	249
Hack-drivers.....				2		2	2
Inn-keepers.....				6		6	6
Ironmongers.....				1		1	1
Jewellers.....				5		5	5
Janitors.....				1		1	1
Labourers.....	25		25	680		680	705
Laundresses.....					2	2	2
Ladies.....		9	9		25	25	34
Lawyers.....				16		16	16
Milliners.....		1	1		21	21	22
Masons.....				44		44	44
Machinists.....				15		15	15
Millers.....				25		25	25
Moulders.....				16		16	16
Merchants.....	1		1	79		79	80
Mechanics.....	2		2	23		23	25
Music-teachers.....					1	1	1

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
No occupation.....	3	12	15	107	255	362	377
Nurses					5	5	5
Not stated		10	10	195	279	474	484
Other occupations.....				44	14	58	58
Professors of Music.....				7	3	10	10
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers.....				5		5	5
Painters	1		1	27		27	28
Printers.....				22		22	22
Peddlers	1		1	15		15	16
Railway Foremen ..				3		3	3
Railway Conductors.....				1		1	1
Spinsters		8	8		109	109	117
Sailors				24		24	24
Students.....	1	1	2	15	1	16	18
Sisters of Charity		1	1				1
Shoemakers	1		1	73		73	74
Seamstresses					74	74	74
Soldiers				5		5	5
Salesmen	1		1				1
Sail and tent-makers ..				1		1	1
Shopkeepers.....				2	1	3	3
Teachers	1	2	3	47	51	98	101
Tinsmiths				11		11	11
Tailors.....	4	1	5	63		63	68
Teamsters				5		5	5
Wood-workers.....				1		1	1
Weavers				12	2	14	14
Wheelwrights	1		1				1
Wives.....		25	25		582	582	607
Unknown, or other employments.....		1	1				1
Total	79	83	162	2920	2596	5516	5678

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1883.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.				2	9	11
Religious excitement				1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				5	1	6
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	7	9
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1	3	1	4
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				21	2	23
Over-work				3	1	4
Sunstroke				2		2
Accident or injury					1	1
Pregnancy					1	1
Puerperal					4	4
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life						
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy		1	1	2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease						
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.					2	2
Fevers				2	2	4
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	13	16	29			
With other combined cause not ascertained	11	12	23			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained		1	1			
Not insane				3		3
Unknown				32	48	80
Total	25	30	55	79	83	162

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational discharges, and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.		Result.
5437	M...	A. D.	October	7, 1882....	November 7, 1882....		Remained at home.
5468	M...	E. A. T.	"	9, "	" 9, "		" "
5430	F...	A. H.	"	23, "	" 23, "		" "
5479	F...	H. M. E. H.	"	31, "	December 1, "		" "
5494	F...	M. C.	November	2, "	" 5, "		" "
5522	F...	E. J. H.	December	2, "	January 2, 1883....		" "
5464	M...	H. S.	"	6, "	" 6, "		" "
5480	F...	E. M. R.	"	7, "	" 7, "		" "
5430	F...	M. J. G.	"	7, "	" 6, "		" "
5489	F...	H. E. A.	"	12, "	" 6, "		" "
5546	M...	H. M.	January	20, 1883....	February 20, "		Died January 23, 1883.
5519	F...	J. E.	"	25, "	" 25, "		Remained at Home.
5366	F...	J. B.	"	27, "	March 27, "		" "
5545	F...	M. B. P.	February	21, "	" 21, "		" "
5557	F...	M. P.	March	5, "	April 5, "		Returned March 7, 1883.
5477	M...	H. B. S. P.	"	9, "	" 9, "		Remained at Home.
5584	M...	D. C.	"	12, "	" 12, "		" "
5548	F...	C. McC... ..	"	15, "	" 15, "		" "
5583	F...	E. H.	"	30, "	" 30, "		" "
5236	M...	G. G. G. G.	April	2, "	May 2, "		" "
5394	F...	M. E. H.	May	1, "	June 1, "		" "
5542	M...	P. F.	"	4, "	" 4, "		" "
5495	F...	M. McK... ..	"	23, "	" 23, "		" "
5621	F...	E. J. W.	June	6, "	July 6, "		" "
5622	F...	S. M.	"	7, "	" 7, "		" "
5462	M...	J. P. B.	"	13, "	September 13, "		" "
5460	F...	M. K.	July	4, "	July 20, "		" "
5483	F...	L. S.	"	10, "	August 10, "		" "
5470	F...	A. McC... ..	October	30, 1882....	November 30, 1882....		" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				9	20	29
Discharged, recovered.....	8	19	27			
" improved.....						
" unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....	1		1			
Returned to Asylum.....		1	1			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1883.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of Day's Work performed by Patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Males.	Females	Totals.
Carpenter's Shop.....	2	398	.....	398
Tailor's Shop.....	4	805	.....	805
Shoe Shop.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer's Shop.....	3	939	.....	939
Blacksmith's Shop.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason Work.....	2	302	.....	302
Repairing Roads.....	2	480	.....	480
Wood Yard and Coal Shed.....	6	1878	.....	1878
Bakery.....	2	730	.....	730
Laundry.....	9	1252	1305	2557
Dairy.....	5	939	703	1642
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House.....	3	873	.....	873
Piggery.....	2	626	.....	626
Painting.....	3	930	.....	930
Farm.....	20	6260	.....	6260
Garden.....	4	1252	.....	1252
Grounds.....	4	1252	.....	1252
Stable.....	4	1460	.....	1460
Kitchen.....	9	1460	1827	3287
Dining Rooms.....	28	5840	4380	10220
Officers' Quarters.....	4	365	1095	1460
Sewing Rooms.....	12	.....	3756	3756
Knitting.....	14	.....	4382	4382
Spinning.....	1	.....	261	261
Mending.....	15	.....	4695	4695
Wards.....	50	10950	7300	18250
Halls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storeroom.....	2	313	313	626
General.....	4	380	.....	380
Total.....	214	39684	30017	69701

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing Articles made in Sewing Room during the year ending 30th Sept., 1883.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Chemises	509	Aprons	144
Night Gowns	32	Jackets	5
Shirts	524	Drawers, pairs	10
Petticoats	189	Fender Waists	4
Dresses	236	Matrass Ticks	7
Pillow Cases	1104	Window Blinds	49
Quilts	141	Capes	1
Sheets	138	Collars	18
Rugs	28	Caps	19
Roller Towels	106	Potato Nets	14
Dish do	137	Lambrequins	10
Bed Ticks	113	Matrasses made over	64
Socks, pairs	852	Table Cloths	75
Stockings, pairs	173	Total	4592

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing Articles made in Tailor's Shop during the year ending 30th Sept., 1883

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Coats made	82	Matrasses	92
Vests do	61	Carpets	2
Pants do	114	Coats repaired	900
Caps do	50	Vests do	92
Braces, P. W.	60	Pants do	780
Tweed Suits	2	Rugs do	4
Denine Suits	5	Untidy Suits repaired	42
do Pants	22	Untidy Suits, Tweed, repaired	2
Untidy Suits, Linen	5		
do Tweed	2	Total	2315

TABLE NO. 13.

Return of Farm and Garden Produce for Year ending 30th September, 1883.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus.....	2600 bunches	6	156 00
Artichokes.....	8 bushel	60	4 80
Apples.....	77 bbls	2 25	173 25
Beet, blood.....	250 bushel	40	100 00
Beans.....	72 do	60	43 20
Carrots, red.....	350 do	30	105 00
do white.....	10 ton	7 00	70 00
Cucumbers.....	356	2	7 12
Cauliflowers.....	499 heads	8	39 92
Celery.....	4000 do	5	200 00
Currants.....	14½ bushel	2 00	29 00
Cherries.....	2 do	1 50	3 00
Cabbage.....	8000 heads	5	400 00
Corn, sweet.....	700 dozen	10	70 00
Cress and Mustard.....	113 bunches	5	5 65
Capsicums.....	½ bushel	2 00	1 00
Grapes.....	525 lbs	5	26 25
Gooseberries.....	2½ bushel	3 00	7 50
Hay.....	56 ton	14 00	784 00
Lettuce.....	5880 bunches	4	235 20
Mangolds.....	150 tons	7 00	1050 00
Oats.....	1500 bushel	41	615 00
Onions, green.....	7200 bunches	3	216 00
do ripe.....	139 bushel	75	104 25
Peas in pod.....	35 do	40	14 00
Potatoes.....	1800 do	64	1152 00
Parsley.....	645 bunches	2	12 90
Parsnips.....	700 bushel	40	280 00
Radishes.....	300 bunches	3	9 00
Rhubarb.....	5050 do	3	151 50
Raspberries.....	128 quarts	6	7 68
Strawberries.....	234 do	6	14 04
Salsify.....	20 bushel	60	12 00
Spinach.....	123 do	40	49 20
Straw.....	50 ton	10 00	500 00
Summer Savory.....	100 bunches	3	3 00
Sage.....	60 do	5	3 00
Turnips.....	2 ton	8 00	16 00
Tomatos.....	200 bushels	1 00	200 00
Flower Seeds.....			40 00
Bulbs.....	796		26 40
Plants.....	3475		347 50
Fowls, by breeding.....	60		19 20
Eggs.....	643 doz	20	128 60
Milk.....	16472 gals	24	3953 28
Heifers, matured.....	2	val.incre	ase 40 00
Calves, sold.....	17	75	12 75
Colt, 2 year old.....	1	val.incre	ase 250 00
do 1 do.....	1	do. do	50 00
Hogs sold.....	10253 lbs	5½	589 54
do killed for use.....	11808 do	7	826 56
do fattened stock.....	41		160 00
Green feed grasses.....	166 loads	60	99 60
do western corn.....	350 do	1 00	350 00
Total.....			13763 89

TABLE NO. 14.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	56	9	6	..	1
From 1 to 2 months	23	9	6	..	2
“ 2 “ 3 “	11	9	7	2	3
“ 3 “ 4 “	13	11	10	2	3
“ 4 “ 5 “	6	9	6	3	..
“ 5 “ 6 “	4	8	7	..	1
“ 6 “ 7 “	5	5	6	..	..
“ 7 “ 8 “	4	11	3	..	1
“ 8 “ 9 “	2	6	5	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “	3	5	1	1	..
“ 10 “ 11 “	2	7	..	1	..
“ 11 “ 12 “	2	8	2	1	1
“ 12 “ 18 “	5	41	2	1	1
“ 18 months to 2 years	3	15	2	..	1
“ 2 to 3 years	5	26	..	..	..
“ 3 “ 4 “	4	29	1	..	1
“ 4 “ 5 “	3	27	1	..	..
“ 5 “ 6 “	5	63	..	..	..
“ 6 “ 7 “ . . . . .	..	47	..	..	..
“ 7 “ 8 “ . . . . .	..	71	..	..	1
“ 8 “ 9 “ . . . . .	..	24	..	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “ . . . . .	..	23	..	..	..
“ 10 “ 15 “ . . . . .	..	77	..	..	..
“ 15 “ 20 “	1	52	..	..	..
“ 20 years and upwards	2	111	..	..	..
Not insane	3	..	..	..	..
Totals	162	703	65	11	16

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.

OCTOBER 1ST, 1883.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the 1st of October, 1882, 906 patients, of whom 455 were men and 451 women. In the course of the year just closed there have been admitted to the Asylum 145 patients, of whom 73 were men and 72 women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year, 1,051,—528 men and 523 women. Of these patients 74 have been discharged, 40 men and 34 women; 55 have died, 34 men and 21 women; 2 have eloped, both men; 25 have been transferred to Hamilton Asylum, 12 men and 13 women; leaving in residence at present 895 patients 440 men and 455 women.

Of the 74 patients discharged, 44, 26 men and 18 women, were discharged recovered; 19,—10 men and 9 women were discharged improved; and 11,—4 men and 7 women, were discharged at the desire of their friends, unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 63, or 43·45 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,051, and the number of deaths 55, so that the death rate for the year was 5·23 as against 4·95, 3·92, 4·76, 4·91, and 5·1 for the five preceding years, counting backwards. The deaths were all natural, and due to unpreventable causes, such as old age, phthisis, and diseases of the nervous system associated with the patient's insanity. By reference to the table in Appendix it will be seen that a large number of the patients who died during the year were old people; not less than 19 of them were over 60, and 14 were over 70 years of age: the average age of all the patients who died at the Asylum during the year was 52·64 years.

Repairs and Improvements made.

Perhaps more alterations and renewals have been effected at the Institution this year than ever before in an equal period of time. The most important of them are the following:—

1. We built a new green-house, 76 feet long by 11 wide, and a shed 12 x 12 ft. at its entrance, and fitted it up with hot water and furnace pipes.

2. For the sake of removing the pigs from the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum, and also because the old pens were falling down from age we built a new pen 200 feet long by 14 feet wide, as far as possible from the Asylum Buildings, moved the pigs to it, and pulled down the old pens.

3. We moved the slaughter house and fasting house to the neighbourhood of the new pig pen, dug a well there, bricked it up, and put the moved and re-constructed slaughter-house in good order in all respects.

4. We built a stable at the Bursar's house, 18 x 24 feet, also a wood and coal shed, 14 x 33 feet, and built a new verandah and porch to the Bursar's house.

5. We took down over 1,500 feet of old fence where not wanted, and put up over 1,600 feet about the new pig yard and other places.

6. We straightened up 1,100 feet of main outside fence of the Asylum, which was almost falling down.

7. In the course of the year we have re-arranged, according to a plan submitted to the Public Works Department last year, all the windows of the Main Asylum, (with the exception of a few in the centre building), to the number of 506 windows.

8. The fire engines and apparatus of all kinds have been thoroughly over-hauled and examined, and are ready for use at a moment's notice.

9. The Public Works Department have built a brick coal shed, 103 x 25 feet, back of the Refractory Asylum, to hold the coal to be used in that building.

(10.) They have also begun and are proceeding with a handsome and suitable building for religious purposes, 75 x 33 feet, (brick building on stone foundation trimmed with cut stone.) It is to be completed by the beginning of next year, and is intended to seat 450 persons.

(11.) We have replaced ten wooden bath room floors, which were rotting, with brick and cement.

(12.) We replaced the two floors in the patients' dining rooms in the basement of the Refractory Branch, (which were rotting), with cement floors.

(13.) We have built, back of the Refractory Branch, a tank six feet in diameter and seven feet deep, to hold rain water for the use of the steam boilers at that part of the Institution.

(14.) We have put in a large water boiler at the North Cottage, as an improvement on our previously constructed hot water heating apparatus at that Cottage.

(15.) The Public Works Department have placed a supplementary pump in the pump house at the main well, so that in case of accident to main pump the Institution could be supplied with water.

(16.) The main pump has been taken out, thoroughly overhauled and repaired and returned to its place.

(17.) The Laundry engine has been taken out, overhauled and repaired and replaced

(18.) The West boiler house pump has been taken out, repaired and refitted.

(19.) A larger amount of painting than usual has been done at the Asylum, and the building is in a better state in this respect than ever before ; many halls have been fresh painted during the year, and the 506 windows mentioned above have been painted, sashes and frames, inside and out.

Alterations Recommended.

(1.) The East and West Cottages should be heated with hot water, as the North Cottage now is. It is cheaper to heat with hot water than with baseburners, and the buildings could be much better heated by the former than by the latter method.

(2.) The steam heating of the Main Asylum should be thoroughly re-organized and re-arranged.

(3.) A coal shed similar in all respects to those at the North and East Cottages, is urgently needed at the West Cottage.

(4.) We want a second waggonette as the staff has become so large that there is not room in the waggonette we have for all the female employees off duty to ride in it to Church on Sunday morning.

(5.) We want a large hay shed, at present the greater part of our hay has to be stacked.

(6.) Our laundry, and especially our dining room, require to be enlarged, re-constructed, and better ventilated.

(7.) A suitable entrance-porch should be built at the front of the main Asylum.

(8.) Above all we want a large building to be used as a workshop by the male patients. This seems to me to be a necessity, if all the male patients are ever to be got to work. The workshop would be used for all sorts of indoor work, such as shoemaking, making and mending chairs, mat making, willow work, sewing, knitting, etc., etc.

It is not possible to look after the patients so as to keep them at work while they are scattered about the corridors, and most kinds of work make too much dust or litter, or both to be carried on in the interior of the Asylum ; neither is there room enough in the present building to carry on work in it on a large scale ; it is in fact all used as a house and is not available as a workshop.

(9.) I am anxious that a competent landscape gardener should be sent to this Asylum for the purpose of making plans for the improvement of our grounds, which plans we would gradually work to from year to year.

Although the ornamental grounds here are at present very fine, there is doubt that they might be greatly improved, and no reason whatever why they should not be so.

(10.) The roofs of all five Asylum Buildings leak more or less ; they should all be attended to at once ; in this connection I wish to call your attention to the fact that there

is no adequate provision at present for keeping in repair the various buildings at this Institution, which has now almost reached the magnitude of a town. A thorough and competent officer should be placed here for the purpose, and he would find plenty to occupy him ; the relations of this officer to the carpenter, engineer, etc., etc., of the Asylum staff would be a matter of detail to be arranged ; at present the Medical Superintendent is supposed to keep oversight of the buildings themselves as well as of the internal economy of *them*, the farm, garden grounds, repairs of all kinds, besides having care, medical and otherwise of nine hundred patients ; but no one man can keep in his mind and manage intelligently so many and such diverse details, and some such officer as I speak of must, sooner or later, be appointed.

(11.) The gardener's house requires to be raised and a new foundation placed under it ; the old sills and joists are rotten, and the house is not sufficiently raised above the ground to be healthy ; four cases of typhoid fever have occurred in this house within the past four years. and the repairs that I mention are urgently needed,

(12.) The floors at the main Asylum which are not already covered with hard wood ought to be so at once ; the old soft wood floors are becoming much worn, many of them are cut through, others almost cut through by the bed castors.

Employment and Restraint.

The record of restraint for the year just closed is as follows :—

FEMALE RESTRAINT.

<i>October</i> :—Seclusion—No. of hours in	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Restraint Bed “	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Restraint Chair “	101
Muffs “	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total No. of hours' restraint	186 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ cases restrained	8
<i>November</i> :—Seclusion—No. of hours in	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Restraint Bed “	48
Restraint Chair “	16
Total No. of hours' restraint	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ cases restrained	9
<i>December</i> :—Seclusion—No. of hours in	2
Muffs “	8
Total No. of hours' restraint	10
“ cases restrained	3
<i>January</i> :—Seclusion—No. of hours in	4
Total No. of hours' restraint	4
“ cases restrained	4
<i>March</i> :—Seclusion—No. of hours in	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total No. of hours' restraint	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ cases restrained	3
<i>April</i> :—Seclusion—No. of hours in	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total No. of hours' restraint	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ cases restrained	1
<i>June</i> :—Muffs—No. of hours in	6
Total No. of hours' restraint	6
“ cases restrained	1

MALE RESTRAINT.

<i>November</i> :—Wristlets—No. of hours in	20
Total No. of hours' restraint	20
" cases restrained	1

No restraint or seclusion has been used during the last three months, and very little for seven months before that time. I feel satisfied that in future no restraint or seclusion will be employed at this Institution, except, perhaps, in surgical cases ; (the only restraint used on the male side during the last year, was employed to prevent the patient interfering with a wound).

Along with this disuse of restraint and seclusion, we have almost entirely ceased using strong dresses, of which, up to within the last few months, we were in the habit of using a large number, and although we now use no restraint or seclusion, and hardly any strong dresses, we have less tearing of clothes and bedding and breaking of furniture, etc., and far less striking and fighting on the part of the patients than when restraint and strong dresses were freely used. It should also be mentioned that we use absolutely no sedatives of any kind, and it is very seldom indeed that any patient is held or restrained even for a few minutes at a time by the hands of attendants. This last fact was a very surprising one to me, for I had always believed that when mechanical restraint was discontinued in any Asylum, manual restraint had to be substituted for it, and the chief argument which I have in former times used and heard used against the discontinuance of mechanical restraint, has always been that it was much preferable to restraint by the hands of an attendant, always wrongly taking it for granted that where the former was not used the latter must be.

I attribute the success I have had in the disuse of all forms of restraint almost entirely to the advances we have lately made in the employment of patients. At the present time, with an average of about eight hundred and eighty patients in actual residence, the average number at work is about six hundred and twenty-five, leaving (on working days), only about two hundred and fifty-five doing nothing, this latter number of course including all those who are ill in bed or who from extreme old age or physical weakness are unable to do anything ; this brings the number of idle people to be looked after down to a very small figure ; and besides, especial pains is always taken (and usually with success) to get the noisy and violent patients to occupy themselves at some kind of work. And I have always found that no odds how violent a patient is, if you can once get him or her to work the case will give you very little further trouble in that way. The employment or occupation of patients need not necessarily be labour of any kind ; it may be simply amusement, but I have not included this form of occupation in my figures, neither do I believe that it compares at all in importance to actual work.

It is well, however, to have as large a range as possible of amusements for the patients, both as a change and relaxation for those who work, and also as an occupation for those who will not work, and I have given a good deal of attention to this matter. But my principal endeavour has been in the first place to find suitable work for the patients, and in the second place to get them to engage in it. As regards the work already found for the patients the following list of the various employments engaged in during the past year, will show what has been done in that direction.

The male patients have been engaged in all the various kinds of farm and garden work ; they work with the carpenter, mason, painter, tailor, engineer, baker and butcher ; they work in the horse and cow stables, and do most of the milking ; they assist in the dining-rooms, kitchen and laundry ; they sew, knit, make and mend shoes, boots and slippers ; seat chairs with cane and reed^g ; make mats ; they do tinsmithing, blacksmithing, locksmithing, upholstering, clerking, all kinds of work on the halls, as bed-making, sweeping, scrubbing ; sawing and splitting wood, shovelling coal, grading land, making roads, feeding and tending two hundred pigs, working in the store, picking hair for mattresses, and doing all sorts of odd jobs. The female patients are largely engaged in sewing and knitting, and besides they work in the kitchen, laundry and dining-rooms ; do all sorts of

work on the halls, as bed-making, sweeping and scrubbing ; milk, pick hair for mattresses, and gather fruit and vegetables in the gardens.

But the list is not yet large enough, for I have still a number of patients who cannot be induced to engage in any of the kinds of work mentioned ; and it is my belief that every patient, who is physically able, would work if the right kind of work were offered him. As to the second point, viz., getting the patients to engage in the work, a good deal of management is required. Of course the patient cannot be forced or driven to work ; neither, if this were possible, would it be desirable, since work done under compulsion would hardly produce the beneficial effect of voluntary labour. All means short of compulsion, however, are used ; privileges are given to patients who work, and withheld from those who do not work, and patients are asked and persuaded to work.

Also, patients who positively refuse to do anything are sometimes sent out with working parties to the fields, garden, etc., and not unfrequently such patients, after being so sent out, work well.

As stated above I am convinced from the experience I have now had that all patients who have the necessary physical strength can be got to work if the right work is found, and the proper method to get them to work is employed.

I believe this because, 1st, in certain Asylums, such as Woodilee, all, or nearly all, the patients physically able, actually do work, and what can be done with one set of several hundred lunatics can be done with another set. 2nd. In this Asylum the (apparently) most hopeless patients have been got to work steadily and well. And 3rd. Nearly all my female patients work, though they are certainly as much incapacitated by their disease as are the men, of whom a much smaller proportion have been induced to labour ; but it is easier to provide indoor work for women than for men, and suitable outdoor employment cannot be had for every case, nor is it available in sufficient quantity at all times of the year.

The chief advantages I have found from the employment of patients are these : 1st. It certainly has a tendency to recover the patient of his insanity, and I suppose this tendency is due to the fact that work (however simple) forces the mind, more or less, to dwell on realities, and therefore necessarily induces, (or at least tends to induce) healthy thoughts and healthy mental action to the exclusion of morbid thoughts and morbid mental action. 2nd. If the case is incurable, or until the patient recovers, work makes the time pass far more pleasantly, the patient is much happier, and (the need of movement being satisfied by the work) there is much less fighting, tearing, breaking and mischief of all kinds than when the patients are unemployed. 3rd. The properly directed labour of a large proportion of the patients must necessarily reduce the cost of maintenance, or, if it does not, it will provide comforts and luxuries for the patients that they would not otherwise have.

Female Attendants in Male Halls.

An important innovation made at this Asylum during the year just closed consists in the employment of female attendants in the male halls. So far, three women only have been employed in this manner, but the success of the experiment has been so marked that my present inclination is to extend it. The women are all widows. The qualities I have sought for in selecting them are principally pleasant manners, industrious habits, good feeling, and, above all, good sense. I have had no difficulty in finding such women as I required. The first one was employed on the 25th January, and the other two on the 1st April. One of them is now the Supervisor of the upper or third flat. She does all the work that a man in that position would do, and besides that, she has a general supervision over the tidiness and cleanliness of the whole wing ; the other two women act as her assistants on the other two flats ; they look after the men's clothing, see to the tidiness of the beds, cleanness of the floors, etc., etc., and especially they oversee the indoor work of a large number of male patients who pick hair, sew, knit, make mats, etc., etc.

But the active duties of these women, though important, are scarcely so valuable as is their mere presence on the halls, which has a strong tendency to check improper and unseemly talk and conduct, so that these halls are different places now from what they

used to be before these women took service in them. Most people would think that it would be simply impossible for three women to live among two hundred and fifty insane men, but it has not proved so. Down to the present time none of these women have been, by speech or action, either injured or insulted by any patient. Almost universally the patients like to have them amongst them, and I find that often the women can get the patients to work when the male attendants can get them to do nothing.

Amusements.

As already stated, I believe fully in the great importance of work as a curative agent, and next to work, and supplementary to it, I would place amusements. The great thing is to do away either altogether, or as completely as possible, with the horrible torpor and languor that, unless prevented, inevitably tend to settle upon Asylum life, and develop it in darkness second only in intensity to that of the grave itself. It is one thing to provide the means of amusement, and another to induce the patients to avail themselves of them. This last depends largely upon the members of the Medical Staff. If they do not inspire the Chief Attendants and Attendants with the requisite views and feelings in this regard there is apt to be nothing done; if, however, they take the matter up in earnest all is likely to go well. I am happy to say that this Institution is well off in this respect; the members of the Medical Staff do all that could possibly be expected of them, and, as a rule, their directions are well carried out by the Chief Attendants and Attendants. The amusements for the year just closed have been as follows: 1st. Those provided for the male patients—weekly dances, weekly entertainments, a weekly singing class, cards, chess, draughts, bagatelle, billiards, tenpins, backgammon, reading, music, walking in the grounds, cricket, sleigh-riding, attending a circus. 2nd. Those provided for the female patients—weekly dances, weekly entertainments, weekly singing class, cards, chess, draughts, backgammon, reading, music, walking in the grounds, playing croquet, sleigh-riding.

The weekly entertainments for the year were as follows, (they were provided gratuitously by the various persons mentioned, who are entitled to, and to whom we offer, our best thanks:

1. A variety entertainment by Messrs. Clark, McAuliff, Bremner, Lathrop and others.
2. A musical and literary entertainment by Mr. W. C. Furness and others.
3. A concert by Mrs. Cruickshanks and others, assisted by Mr. Hiscott and the 7th Battalion Band.
4. A concert by the choir of St. Andrew's Church under the management of Mr. Freeland.
5. "Ali Baba, or the 39 Thieves," by the Asylum Dramatic Club.
6. A musical entertainment, under the management of Mr. C. F. Colwell.
7. A concert by Mrs. Cruickshank and others.
8. A concert by the 7th Fusilier Band, under the management of Mr. Hiscott.
9. An entertainment by the "Original Crusty Minstrels."
10. A concert under the management of Dr. Verinder.
11. A concert by the Pall Mall Street Church Choir.
12. A variety entertainment by Messrs. Chadwick, Dalton, Clark, Bremner and others.
13. "A Breach of Promise Case," by Messrs. Morphy, Tennant and others.
14. Variety entertainment by Thomas Gillean and others.

Disuse of Alcohol.

During the year just closed, no alcohol in any form has been prescribed at this Asylum either in sickness or health. This is the second year during which our nine hundred patients have been total abstainers, and so far I have seen no case in which the administration would have been beneficial. I am more and more satisfied that the use of alcohol either in sickness or in health is always a mistake and often a fatal one.

Sunday Services and New Chapel.

During the year we have had religious services every Sunday morning in the amusement room. All the Protestant clergymen in the city have, in turn, conducted these services. For this addition to their usual work, they have received no pecuniary reward.

It has apparently been sufficient reward to them that they have aided in lightening the burden of life for nine hundred afflicted fellow creatures.

The disuse of all forms of restraint, and the employment of so large a proportion of the patients in the Asylum has been accompanied by, (or has caused), an unmistakable elevation of the tone of life throughout this whole Institution, and as one evidence of the fact I may mention that the Sunday attendance at Chapel has nearly doubled during the year just closed; a year ago the average attendance at divine service on Sunday morning was about two hundred and sixty,—it is now over four hundred.

In this connection I may mention the very great satisfaction I feel in the fact that at present a chapel is in process of being built in which to hold these services.

The advantages of having a building solely for religious purposes will be very great. In the first place over four hundred people, many of them old and infirm will be saved climbing up three flights of stairs every Sunday morning, and many who cannot attend service now, because they are unable, by reason of age or feebleness, to mount the stairs, will be able in future to do so. In the second place the incongruity of having religious services in a room devoted to dancing and theatrical entertainment, which has been deeply felt by many of the patients, will in future be avoided. And, in the third place, I hope, with the new Chapel we shall be able to have Catholic as well as Protestant services; and as a large number of our patients are Catholics I look upon this as a matter of considerable importance.

Farm and Garden.

In this part of the country the present year has been very unfavourable to farming and gardening operations. We have probably done fully as well as our neighbours, but that is not saying much for our crops. The summer was exceptionally cold and wet, rain fell in this neighbourhood on no fewer than fifteen days in June, and 17 days in July. Our farm, though mostly high, rolling and well drained, was, great part of the summer a vast mud hole. Large ponds lay in many of the fields a good part of the summer, and we were prevented from cultivating our potatoes by the fact that the ground was so soft that horses could not walk upon it. We had a good crop of strawberries and raspberries, currants and gooseberries. But the tree fruits were almost a total failure. We have no apples or plums, and not many pears. No melons. The yield of vegetables is a little below the average. The flowers never did so badly; the verbenas and geraniums scarcely grew at all after they were put out in the spring, and they were killed by frost a month earlier in the autumn than usual. On the farm the hay crop was good; we cut and saved in excellent order 173 tons. Our oats also did well; we had 1,325 bushels on twenty-five acres, *i.e.*, fifty-three bushels to the acre. Our potatoes were a failure, as they were throughout this part of the province. We expected to have had six thousand bushels, but actually had barely two thousand, and those small and of poor quality. Of wheat we had 285 bushels on fifteen acres—nineteen bushels to the acre, which was a much better crop than the average in this neighbourhood. Carrots will be a good crop, mangels and corn sown for fodder, about half a crop. We killed, during the year, 27,472 lbs. of pork.

Officers and Employees.

Part of the recommendation made in my last annual report was adopted, and the wages of Female Attendants raised from \$10 to \$12 a month; of Female Supervisors from \$12 to \$14 a month. Also the wages of housemaids was raised from \$8 to \$9 a month. I still think other increases will be necessary, and that they ought to be made at once. I am satisfied that there are several places which could not be refilled at the present rate of wages.

It affords me much pleasure to state in conclusion that throughout the year the employees generally have done their work faithfully and well, and that the officers of the Institution have, without exception, fulfilled in a most exemplary manner the several duties devolving upon them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the Year ending
30th September, 1883.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending
30th September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1882.....				455	451	906
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	27	16	43			
" Medical certificate	46	56	102	73	72	145
Total number under treatment during year.....				528	523	1,051
Discharges during year :						
As recovered.....	26	18	44			
" improved	10	9	19			
" unimproved.....	4	7	11			
Total number of discharges during year.....	40	34	74			
Died	34	21	55			
Eloped.....	2		2			
Transferred.....	12	13	25	88	68	156
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1883				440	455	895
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....				1,187	1,123	2,310
" discharged	404	400	804			
" died.....	279	214	493			
" eloped	32	7	39			
" transferred.....	32	47	79	747	668	1,415
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1883				440	455	895

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 26th of October, 1882)	458	454	912
Minimum number of patients in residence [on the 5th of November, 1882]	446	438	884
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	162,089	165,447	327,536
Daily average population	44,407½	45,327½	89,735

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	26	43	69	480	652	1,132
Widowed	5	9	14	27	55	82
Single	41	20	61	674	415	1,089
Not reported	1	.....	1	6	1	7
Total	73	72	145	1,187	1,123	2,310
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	21	15	36	238	233	471
Episcopalians	16	15	31	264	214	478
Methodists	14	19	33	228	251	479
Baptists	5	7	12	82	89	171
Congregationalists .....	.....	1	1	13	7	20
Roman Catholics	7	10	17	204	220	424
Mennonites .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Quakers .....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Infidels	3	.....	3	23	8	31
Other denominations	2	2	4	53	51	104
Not reported	5	3	8	71	49	120
Total	73	72	145	1,187	1,123	2,310
NATIONALITIES.						
English	12	8	20	179	136	315
Irish	8	10	18	211	266	477
Scotch	7	9	16	124	120	244
Canadian	38	37	75	532	495	1,027
United States	4	4	8	61	34	95
Other Countries	2	2	4	30	38	68
Unknown	2	2	4	50	34	84
Total	73	72	145	1,187	1,123	2,310

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				38	33	71
Bruce	5	2	7	61	46	107
Carleton				4	7	11
Dufferin						
Elgin	4	5	9	67	77	144
Essex	3	5	8	53	49	102
Frontenac				5	7	12
Grey				9	12	21
Haldimand				22	23	45
Halton				9	6	15
Hastings				5	8	13
Huron	5	7	12	85	91	176
Kent	6	7	13	60	83	143
Lambton	11	11	22	113	79	192
Lanark		1	1	2	3	5
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	19	21	40	240	221	461
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				29	34	63
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	13	19
Oxford	10	3	13	99	72	171
Peel				4	5	9
Perth	7	9	16	72	65	137
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Renfrew						
Simcoe				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				5	5	10
Victoria				12	14	26
Waterloo				33	23	56
Welland				8	6	14
Wellington	2	1	3	20	15	35
Wentworth				11	17	28
York				45	45	90
Not classed	1		1	25	10	35
Total admissions,	73	72	145	1187	1123	2310

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.		Remarks.
1	J. H. E.	M.	July 8, 1882.	October	2nd, 1882.	Unimproved.
2	M. M.	F.	February 9, 1882.	"	3rd, "	"
3	M. H.	F.	February 25, 1882.	"	5th, "	Recovered.
4	C. McC.	F.	December 12, 1881.	"	19th, "	Improved.
5	M. E.	F.	March 22, 1882.	"	30th, "	Recovered.
6	J. M.	M.	March 8, 1882.	November	1st, "	Improved.
7	A. McG.	F.	October 13, 1881.	"	2nd, "	Recovered.
8	M. H.	M.	July 28, 1881.	"	3rd, "	"
9	J. H. J.	M.	November 3, 1880.	"	15th, "	Improved.
10	W. B.	M.	October 13, 1881.	"	20th, "	Unimproved.
11	J. J. S.	M.	August 5, 1882.	"	24th, "	Recovered.
12	M. T.	F.	February 17, 1882.	"	30th, "	Improved.
13	A. McL.	F.	July 31, 1882.	December	2nd, "	"
14	S. S.	M.	June 14, 1881.	"	7th, "	Recovered.
15	M. A. B.	F.	April 25, 1882.	"	11th, "	"
16	W. H. R.	M.	August 16, 1882.	"	13th, "	Unimproved.
17	J. W.	M.	August 25, 1882.	"	14th, "	Recovered.
18	G. P.	M.	October 7, 1880.	"	20th, "	Improved.
19	W. T.	M.	August 26, 1882.	January	12th, 1883.	Recovered.
20	J. W. S.	M.	August 31, 1882.	"	12th, "	"
21	W. B.	M.	July 4, 1882.	"	19th, "	"
22	R. M. W.	F.	July 19, 1882.	"	20th, "	Unimproved.
23	D. B.	M.	December 12, 1882.	February	2nd, "	"
24	H. McB.	M.	July 7, 1882.	"	15th, "	Recovered.
25	J. S.	M.	April 5, 1882.	"	16th, "	"
26	A. L.	M.	Nov. 6, 1882.	"	23rd, "	"
27	M. A. C.	F.	June 28, 1882.	"	24th, "	"
28	C. S.	F.	October 16, 1882.	March	2nd, "	Unimproved.
29	J. W.	M.	September 30, 1882.	"	5th, "	Recovered.
30	M. A. E.	M.	October 23, 1882.	"	5th, "	"
31	D. M.	M.	October 11, 1882.	"	15th, "	"
32	J. B.	M.	December 23, 1882.	"	15th, "	"
33	A. R. D'L.	M.	March 7, 1882.	"	15th, "	"
34	E. P.	F.	March 29, 1881.	"	22nd, "	Improved.
35	R. F.	M.	February 17, 1883.	"	26th, "	Recovered.
36	E. B.	F.	February 18, 1879.	"	28th, "	"
37	E. M.	F.	October 17, 1882.	"	30th, "	Unimproved.
38	E. S.	F.	December 14, 1881.	April	9th, "	Recovered.
39	M. D.	F.	April 25, 1882.	"	16th, "	Improved.
40	M. McK.	M.	October 26, 1882.	"	19th, "	Recovered.
41	M. S.	F.	December 5, 1882.	"	21st, "	"
42	A. B.	F.	January 14, 1882.	"	21st, "	"
43	A. R.	F.	November 15, 1882.	"	24th, "	"
44	K. M.	F.	October 21, 1882.	"	26th, "	"
45	J. R.	M.	November 10, 1882.	"	27th, "	"
46	E. D.	F.	May 16, 1881.	May	10th, "	Improved.
47	R. B.	M.	December 3, 1879.	"	10th, "	"
48	E. E.	F.	August 5, 1877.	"	18th, "	Unimproved.
49	T. McM.	M.	May 10, 1882.	June	11th, "	Recovered.
50	E. C.	F.	March 12, 1883.	"	13th, "	Unimproved.
51	M. A. C.	F.	August 12, 1879.	"	15th, "	Improved.
52	M. J. H.	F.	September 15, 1881.	"	21st, "	"
53	L. S.	M.	November 29, 1882.	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
54	W. H.	M.	March 12, 1883.	"	27th, "	"
55	J. H.	F.	April 5, 1883.	July	4th, "	"

TABLE NO. 4.—*Continued.*

Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
56	J. S.	M.	July 28, 1881.	July 11th, 1883.	Recovered.
57	V. F.	F.	June 10, 1881.	" 13th, "	"
58	M. A. W.	F.	February 7, 1883.	" 17th, "	"
59	W. J. G.	M.	March 30, 1883.	" 23rd, "	"
60	T. C.	M.	July 14, 1883.	" 25th, "	Improved.
61	F. B.	M.	August 25, 1882.	" 27th, "	Recovered.
62	S. E. P.	F.	March 7, 1883.	August 1st, "	Unimproved.
63	R. J.	M.	May 30, 1882.	" 4th, "	Recovered.
64	E. A. C.	F.	April 6, 1883.	" 14th, "	"
65	C. M.	F.	December 28, 1882.	" 17th, "	Improved.
66	G. R.	M.	March 5, 1883.	" 28th, "	"
67	E. T.	F.	March 1, 1883.	September 8th, "	Recovered.
68	S. C.	F.	August 17, 1881.	" 8th, "	"
69	J. S.	M.	February 27, 1883.	" 10th, "	Improved.
70	L. E. T.	M.	November 20, 1878.	" 11th, "	"
71	W. S.	M.	January 29, 1883.	" 21st, "	"
72	W. H. R.	M.	July 13, 1883.	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
73	I. L.	M.	February 19, 1881.	" 24th, "	Improved.
74	E. K.	M.	June 21, 1881.	" 30th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1		1
Brant				19	11	30
Bruce	1		1	29	16	45
Carleton					2	2
Dufferin						
Elgin	3		3	19	9	28
Essex	3	2	5	28	13	41
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				8	7	15
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton				6	3	9
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron		2	2	38	25	63
Kent	1		1	24	9	33
Lambton	6	5	11	69	25	94
Lanark					1	1
Leeds and Grenville						
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	3	5	8	64	45	109
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	4	1	5	43	16	59
Peel				3	4	7
Perth	4		4	32	12	44
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Renfrew						
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				17	8	25
Welland				3	4	7
Wellington	2	1	3	13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				27	24	51
Not classed						
Total admissions	27	16	43	513	306	819

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1883.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	H. C.	F.	56	October 5, 1882..	11	0	17	Latent Phthisis.
2	J. C.	M.	64	" 22, " ..	0	6	3	Diarrhœa.
3	C. W.	M.	44	" 23, " ..	7	8	1	Apoplexy.
4	C. H.	M.	42	November 5, " ..	0	7	1	General Paresis.
5	W. W.	M.	70	" 11, " ..	0	1	12	Senile Decay.
6	D. N.	M.	25	" 25, " ..	0	11	6	Latent Phthisis.
7	F. S. B.	M.	33	" 26, " ..	0	1	27	Softening of Brain.
8	W. B.	M.	22	December 1, " ..	3	9	23	Marasmus.
9	A. B.	F.	53	" 4, " ..	1	3	11	Concussion of Brain.
10	S. Q.	M.	46	" 21, " ..	0	1	26	Gangrene.
11	A. G.	M.	77	" 21, " ..	9	10	13	Senile Decay.
12	A. S.	M.	36	" 23, " ..	2	1	20	Diarrhœa.
13	A. W.	M.	51	" 25, " ..	12	1	2	Paralysis.
14	R. J. P. M.	M.	40	" 23, " ..	0	4	14	General Paresis.
15	A. R.	F.	23	January 26, 1883..	0	0	14	Exhaustion, Ac. Mania.
16	A. M.	F.	42	" 31, " ..	1	6	4	Latent Phthisis.
17	W. R.	F.	76	February 4, " ..	11	6	7	Senile Decay.
18	E. A.	F.	62	" 17, " ..	1	8	11	Epilepsy.
19	C. B.	F.	73	" 22, " ..	0	7	3	Senile Gangrene.
20	J. W.	M.	41	March 2, " ..	1	2	15	Pneumonia.
21	M. A. R.	F.	70	" 3, " ..	4	5	19	Caries.
22	W. C.	M.	44	" 26, " ..	0	1	16	Epilepsy.
23	E. S.	F.	73	" 27, " ..	0	6	20	Senile Decay.
24	E. G.	M.	27	April 2, " ..	2	4	1	Phthisis.
25	A. S.	M.	58	" 7, " ..	4	11	23	Senile Decay.
26	S. B.	F.	55	" 10, " ..	12	4	18	Epilepsy.
27	R. B.	M.	43	" 18, " ..	12	4	26	Lupus Eredens.
28	R. B.	F.	52	" 19, " ..	0	2	0	Diarrhœa.
29	J. S.	M.	43	May 10, " ..	5	11	28	Epilepsy.
30	D. N.	M.	75	" 16, " ..	2	2	28	Senile Decay.
31	A. W. B.	M.	41	" 19, " ..	1	3	22	Heart Clot.
32	S. J.	M.	78	" 26, " ..	0	1	13	Senile Decay.
33	M. Q.	F.	70	" 26, " ..	1	7	13	Apoplexy.
34	C. H.	M.	76	" 26, " ..	0	10	26	Serous Apoplexy.
35	J. T.	F.	56	June 2, " ..	0	0	15	Fracture of femur.
36	C. C.	M.	64	" 2, " ..	12	6	10	Senile Decay.
37	W. W.	M.	84	" 4, " ..	3	6	29	Senile Decay.
38	C. McC.	F.	35	" 8, " ..	5	3	28	Epilepsy.
39	E. F.	F.	66	" 29, " ..	0	7	27	Paralysis.
40	A. N.	F.	45	July 6, " ..	2	9	1	Heart Clot.
41	W. H. H.	M.	53	" 10, " ..	7	8	6	Marasmus.
42	B. F.	M.	47	" 14, " ..	5	4	2	Paralysis.
43	M. M. C.	F.	39	" 17, " ..	5	6	26	Phthisis.
44	S. H.	M.	40	" 19, " ..	0	5	17	Marasmus.
45	S. D.	F.	69	" 20, " ..	12	7	27	Heart Disease.
46	S. C.	F.	71	" 27, " ..	12	8	4	Apoplexy.
47	H. J. L.	M.	26	August 1, " ..	2	0	11	Epilepsy.
48	P. McD.	M.	53	" 6, " ..	8	5	25	Tumor of Brain.
49	P. R.	M.	43	" 11, " ..	11	0	9	Heart Disease.
50	T. M.	M.	31	" 28, " ..	5	9	8	Epilepsy.
51	H. H.	M.	79	" 30, " ..	1	5	13	Senile Decay.
52	E. S.	F.	?	September 15, " ..	1	11	2	Heart Clot.
53	T. B.	M.	33	" 17, " ..	0	0	9	Paralysis.
54	S. H.	F.	55	" 27, " ..	11	10	14	Bronchitis.
55	I. E.	M.	70	" 29, " ..	0	3	0	Chr. Diarrhœa.

TABLE NO. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	3		3	4
Book-keepers				2		2	2
Bakers				3		3	3
Bricklayers.....				2		2	2
Butchers				7		7	7
Blacksmiths				11		11	11
Brass-finishers	1		1	1		1	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Commercial travellers.....	1		1				1
Cabinet-makers.....				5		5	5
Confectioners.....				2		2	2
Coopers	1		1	8		8	9
Carpenters	2		2	31		31	33
Clerks	2		2	19		19	21
Clergymen				1		1	1
Coppersmiths				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	1	9	10	3	145	148	158
Dressmakers		1	1		6	6	7
Druggists				1		1	1
Engineers				5		5	5
Farmers.....	31		31	391	9	400	431
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferryman				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				8		8	8
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				1		1	1
Housekeepers.....		51	51		625	625	676
Jewellers				3		3	3
Labourers	16		16	302		302	318
Laundresses		3	3		1	1	1
Ladies					5	5	8
Lawyers	1		1				1
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					11	11	11
Masons				7		7	7
Machinists	3		3	4		4	7
Matchmakers.....				1		1	1
Millers	1		1	7		7	8
Moulders				4		4	4
Merchants	1		1	21		21	22
Music-teachers				1	1	2	2
Nurses					1	1	1
Organ-builders.....				1		1	1
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers.....				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters				13		13	13
Printers	1		1	7		7	8
Peddlers				2	1	3	3
Physicians				5		5	5

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Sailors				5		5	5
Students	2		2	11		11	13
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers	2		2	16		16	18
Seamstresses					9	9	9
Slaters				1		1	1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers	1		1	13	10	23	24
Tinsmiths				4		4	4
Tavern-keepers ..				7	1	8	8
Tailors				19	3	22	22
Tanners	1		1	3		3	4
Toll-gate keepers ..		1	1	1		1	2
Watchmakers	2		2	4		4	6
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers					2	2	2
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				4		4	4
Unknown or other employments	2	7	9	102	209	311	320
Total	73	72	145	1114	1051	2165	2310

TABLE NO. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1883.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				3	8	11
Religious excitement				5	5	10
Adverse circumstances, including busi- ness troubles				4	2	6
Love affairs, including seduction				1	1	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				4	0	4
Fright and nervous shocks				2	1	3
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1	5	1	6
Intemperance, sexual					1	1
Venereal disease						
Self-abuse, sexual				8	1	9
Over-work				4	3	7
Sunstroke	1		1	4		4
Accident or injury				2	1	3
Pregnancy						
Puerperal					8	8
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life		1	1		2	2
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis ..						
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease					2	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, in- cluding old age	1		1		3	3
Fevers	1		1		2	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in com- bination		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascer- tained	12	14	26			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in com- bination						
With other combined cause not ascer- tained					1	1
Unknown	57	56	113	30	27	57
Total	73	72	145	73	72	145

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2142	M.	J. J. S.	October 18, 1882.	3 Months.	Discharged.
1791	M.	J. H. J.	" 19, "	1 "	"
2099	F.	M. A. B.	November 1, "	1 "	"
1950	F.	A. B.	" 6, "	2 "	Died at home.
2155	M.	J. W. S.	" 6, "	2 "	Discharged.
2150	M.	J. W.	" 7, "	1 "	"
2141	F.	A. McG.	" 11, "	1 "	"
1687	F.	E. W.	" 13, "	3 "	Returned.
2126	M.	H. McB.	" 14, "	3 "	Discharged.
2169	M.	D. M.	December 2, "	3 "	"
2113	F.	M. E.	" 5, "	3 "	Returned.
1516	F.	E. B.	" 7, "	3 "	Discharged.
2061	M.	A. R. D. L.	" 14, "	3 "	"
2144	F.	H. B.	" 16, "	6 "	Returned.
2181	M.	A. L.	" 18, "	2 "	Discharged.
1876	M.	J. O. D.	" 23, "	3 "	Returned.
1455	M.	C. W. H.	" 27, "	3 "	"
2175	M.	M. A. E.	" 29, "	2 "	Discharged.
2163	M.	J. W.	" 30, "	2 "	"
1895	F.	D. F.	January 5, 1883.	6 "	"
2100	F.	M. D.	" 5, "	3 "	"
1881	F.	E. D.	" 18, "	3 "	"
2178	M.	M. McK.	" 19, "	3 "	"
2170	F.	C. S.	" 23, "	1 "	"
2191	F.	J. D.	" 26, "	3 "	Returned.
1660	M.	R. B.	" 30, "	3 "	Discharged.
2204	M.	J. B.	February 9, "	1 "	"
2218	M.	S. H.	" 12, "	1 "	Returned.
2189	F.	A. R.	" 14, "	2 "	Discharged.
2199	F.	M. S.	" 19, "	2 "	Discharged.
2031	M.	J. W.	" 21, "	1 "	Died at home.
2197	M.	L. S.	March 6, "	3 "	Discharged.
2173	F.	K. M.	" 10, "	1 "	"
1844	M.	T. J.	" 15, "	6 "	"
2008	F.	M. A. L.	" 20, "	2 "	Returned.
2149	M.	F. B.	" 20, "	4 "	Discharged.
2210	F.	K. McC.	April 3, "	2 "	Returned.
2235	F.	E. C.	" 9, "	2 "	Discharged.
2185	M.	P. T.	" 16, "	6 "	Still Out.
2233	F.	S. E. P.	" 18, "	1 "	Discharged.
1940	M.	J. S.	" 26, "	2 "	"
2161	F.	C. McR.	May 1, "	3 "	Returned.
2216	F.	M. M.	" 2, "	3 "	"
1223	F.	E. E.	" 2, "	1 "	Discharged.
1596	F.	M. A. C.	" 4, "	1 "	"
2188	F.	J. C.	" 7, "	6 "	Still Out.
2237	F.	A. D.	" 9, "	6 "	"
2229	M.	J. S.	" 9, "	4 "	Discharged.
1954	F.	M. J. H.	" 10, "	1 "	"
2208	F.	C. M.	" 14, "	3 "	"
2218	M.	S. H.	" 17, "	6 "	Returned.
2234	M.	W. H.	" 24, "	1 "	Discharged.
2158	M.	J. D.	" 29, "	3 "	Returned.
2220	M.	E. K.	" 30, "	3 "	Discharged.
1903	F.	M. A. N.	" 31, "	1 "	"
2264	M.	B. McD.	June 8, "	2 "	Returned.
1486	M.	L. E. T.	" 25, "	2 "	Discharged.
2230	F.	E. T.	" 30, "	2 "	"
2144	F.	H. B.	July 7, "	6 "	Still Out.
2080	M.	G. C. S.	" 9, "	6 "	"
2183	F.	M. G.	" 19, "	2 "	Returned.
2278	M.	P. R.	" 24, "	2 "	Still Out.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2284	M.....	T. C.....	July 25, 1883.....	1 Month	Discharged.
1949	F.....	S. C.....	" 27, "	1 "	"
1597	F.....	M. McD...	August 1, "	2 "	Still Out.
2270	F.....	A. McD...	" 4, "	2 "	"
2286	F.....	E. A. C ..	" 6, "	3 "	"
2215	M.....	W. S.....	" 15, "	1 "	Discharged.
2282	M.....	W. H. K ..	" 27, "	1 "	"
2091	F.....	J. G.....	September 6, "	1 "	Returned.
2252	M.....	T. S.....	" 8, "	3 "	Still Out.
2180	M.....	J. L.....	" 11, "	2 "	"
2248	F.....	E. B.....	" 14, "	3 "	"
2260	F.....	M. R.....	" 22, "	1 "	"

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop.	10	2495	....	2495
Tailor's Shop.....	5	1275	....	1275
Shoe Shop.....	2	485	....	485
Engineer's Shop.....	4	1182	....	1182
Blacksmith's Shop.....	....	....	....	....
Mason Work.....	5	1024	....	1024
Repairing Roads.....	...	...	....	....
Wood Yard and Coal Shed.....	5	1261	....	1261
Bakery.....	2	650	....	650
Laundry.....	14	1964	2490	4454
Dairy.....	3	424	346	770
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House.	4	1329	....	1329
Piggery.....	....	....	....	....
Painting.....	5	1184	....	1184
Farm.....	30	6043	....	6043
Garden.....	26	6119	....	6119
Grounds.....	....	....	....	....
Stable.....	2	576	....	576
Kitchen.....	26	2459	5704	8163
Dining Room.....	24	2670	6079	8749
Officers' Quarters.....	....	....	....	....
Sewing Rooms.. .	55	....	11139	11139
Knitting.....	151	1663	31805	33468
Spinning.....	...	....	....	....
Mending.....	31	....	6303	6303
Halls.....	148	24065	22774	46839
Storeroom.....	1	103	....	103
General.....	73	13296	3451	16747
Cane Work.....	2	200	....	200
Total.....	628	70467	90091	160558

TABLE No. 11.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1883.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses.....	1060	1	Canvas Suits.....	18	34
Dresses, Uniform.....	41	3	Hats, straw.....	...	3
Dresses, Canvas.....	18	...	Socks (pairs).....	...	2302
Skirts.....	125	...	Mattresses.....	149	...
Chemises.....	213	...	Palliasses.....	...	1
Chemises, Flannel.....	190	...	Pillows, hair.....	68	4
Drawers.....	57	...	Pillows, feather.....	4	...
Drawers, Flannel.....	196	152	Sheets.....	93	163
Aprons.....	1154	...	Pillowslips.....	590	28
Night Dresses.....	63	...	Bolsterslips.....	6	...
Caps, Women's.....	135	...	Blankets.....	...	188
Caps, Men's.....	26	...	Quilts.....	...	48
Collars.....	177	...	Quilts, Canvas.....	1	6
Cuffs (pairs).....	5	...	Ticks, Bed.....	375	195
Waists.....	56	...	Ticks, Canvas.....	14	5
Sun Bonnets.....	6	...	Ticks, Pillow.....	48	...
Jackets.....	2	...	Towels.....	241	5
Cloth Slippers (pairs).....	33	...	Bureau Covers.....	48	...
Neckties.....	173	...	Blinds and Curtains.....	116	...
Shirts.....	872	220	Mangle Cloth.....	1	1
Shirts, Flannel.....	86	87	Oil Cloth Cover.....	1	...
Guernseys.....	...	6	Bagatelle Table Cover.....	1	...
Pants.....	599	280	Crumb Cloths.....	2	...
Pants, Uniform.....	55	22	Pudding Cloths.....	106	...
Coats.....	446	117	Tea Strainers.....	4	...
Coats, Uniform.....	55	12	Table Cloths.....	13	...
Vests.....	225	43	Table Napkins.....	36	...
Vests, Uniform.....	2	...	Carpets.....	5	...
Overalls.....	52	2	Carpenters baskets lined.....	6	...
Blouses.....	66	45			
Blouses, Pants.....	58	34	Total.....	8192	4007

TABLE No. 12.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1883.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	305	3155	Pillow Ticks.....	5	48
“ Uniform	35	24	Pillow Slips	401	962
“ Canvas.....	0	582	Bolster Slips	6	0
Skirts	234	1742	Sheets.....	866	1047
Chemises	928	2319	Towels	1002	0
“ Flannel.....	52	362	Stockings (pairs)	0	4538
Drawers	243	1872	Socks (pairs) (marked)	93	1116
Nightdressess.....	280	1448	Palliasses	0	33
Aprons	516	1774	Mattrasses (teasell)	140	0
Waistcoats	4	0	Pillows (re-made)	190	4
Jackets	2	0	Quilts, hemmed	361	878
Hats (trimmed).....	138	24	“ Canvas.....	0	99
Neckties.....	262	0	Blankets, (Overcast)	250	1122
Collars	12	0	Brogan's (pairs).....	53	.....
Braces (pairs). ..	14	0	Boot Laces “	35	.....
Shirts	1	1159	Slippers “	58	.....
“ Flannels	0	260	Brogan's and Boots, soled		147
Caps, Men's.....	0	34	“ “ heeled		154
Pants	0	413	“ and Shoes, also Slippers		517
Coats.....	0	128	and Moccasins		
.....	0	186	Chairs re-seated with cane.....	58	.....
Mats.....	193	0	Chairs re-seated with reed.....	77	.....
Bales, for nine pins... ..	15	0	Total	6899	31,279
Ticks	0	5033			
“ Canvas.....	0	99			

TABLE No. 13.

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending
September 30th, 1883.

	No.		No.
Dresses.....	12,243	Pants.....	1,731
“ Canvas.....	1,630	Coats.....	1,170
Night-dresses.....	6,945	Vests.....	808
Aprons.....	27,840	Blouses.....	293
Pinafores.....	1,464	Overalls.....	144
Skirts.....	5,797	Canvas Suits.....	200
Drawers.....	14,428	Blankets.....	43,448
Chemises.....	31,490	Sheets.....	84,860
“ Flannel.....	1,216	Quilts.....	17,422
Waists.....	2,329	“ Canvas.....	172
Caps.....	1,581	Pillow Slips.....	59,059
Jackets.....	4	Bolster Slips.....	149
Shawls and Cloaks.....	146	Bed Ticks.....	19,213
Handkerchiefs.....	9,960	Towels.....	43,420
Collars.....	8,582	Bureau Covers.....	637
Bibs.....	805	Tablecloths.....	952
Neckties and scarfs.....	1,516	Table Napkins.....	3,822
Cuffs (pairs).....	1,978	Crumb Cloths.....	12
Stockings “.....	20,509	Curtains and Blinds.....	398
Socks “.....	16,756	Carpets.....	2
Shirts.....	22,303	Pudding Cloths.....	3,101
“ Flannel.....	4,820	Total.....	478,663
Guernseys.....	2,308		

Amount of Knitting done during the year ending September 30th, 1883.

Stockings.....	1,397	Pairs.
“ Re-footed.....	532	“
Socks.....	1,769	“
“ Re-footed.....	495	“
Mitts.....	4	“
Total.....	4,197	Pairs.

TABLE No. 14.

PERIOD.	Duration of Insanity Prior to Admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	39	5	..	1	..
From 1 to 2 months	17	11	1	..	1
“ 2 “ 3 “	10	13	3	..	1
“ 3 “ 4 “	8	10	5	..	2
“ 4 “ 5 “	9	12	5	1	2
“ 5 “ 6 “	4	10	6	1	1
“ 6 “ 7 “	4	6	4	1	1
“ 7 “ 8 “	1	7	5	3	1
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	4	..	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	9	..	1	..
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	14	1	..	..
“ 11 “ 12 “	1	6	2	1	..
“ 12 “ 18 “	6	39	7	..	1
“ 18 months to 2 years	1	33	1	3	..
“ 2 “ 3 years	8	72	3	3	..
“ 3 “ 4 “	7	64	..	2	..
“ 4 “ 5 “	5	53	1	1	..
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	55	..	..	1
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	..	37	..	..	..
“ 7 “ 8 “	1	32	..	..	..
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	43	..	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	39	..	..	..
“ 10 “ 15 “	5	117	..	1	..
“ 15 “ 20 “	1	39	..	..	..
20 years and upwards	3	165	..	..	..
Unknown	6	..	..	..	..
Totals	145	895	44	19	11

TABLE No. 15.

Restraint employed in Asylum for the Insane, London, for official year
ending September 30th, 1883.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Patients restrained.....	1	20	21
Number of times restraint and seclusion were employed.....	1	76	77
Total hours in seclusion .....	..	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ “ restraint bed.....	..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ restraint chair.....	..	117	117
“ “ muffs.....	..	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ “ wristlets... ..	20	....	20
Total number of hours patients were in restraint and seclusion during the year	20	279 $\frac{1}{4}$	299 $\frac{1}{4}$

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, 1st October, 1883.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with requirement I have the honour to submit the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of this Asylum, for the year ending the 30th September, 1883—the sixth since it became exclusively a Provincial institution.

There were in residence on the 1st October, 1882, 223 males, 214 females; total, 437. Admitted during the year, 54 males, 40 females; total, 94. Total number under treatment, 277 males, 254 females; total, 531. Discharged during the year, 22 males, 23 females; total, 45. Died, 25 males, 12 females; total, 37. Total decrease, 47 males, 35 females; total, 82.

Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1883, 230 males, 219 females; total, 449.

Collective days stay of all patients in residence during the year: males, 82,375, females, 79,163; total, 161,538.

Average daily population, 225.68 males, 215.88 females; total, 442.56. Average weekly cost per capita, \$2.43.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc..

Of those admitted during the year, 81 were admitted for the first time, 11 for the second time, one for the fourth time, and one for the fifth time. Two persons were admitted twice within the year, consequently there were but 92 individuals admitted during the year.

Year by year the number of incurable cases in residence has increased, and at the close of the record stands as follows: incurable, 427; doubtful, 14; hopeful, eight.

Of the actual admissions of the year, 15 were discharged and 12 died.

Of those remaining, 48 are incurable and 11 doubtful—leaving eight who may possibly recover.

These facts simply prove that a large proportion of the patients sent to us were retained at home until they became incurable, and that they were sent to the Asylum, not for treatment but to be housed, fed and cared for for the rest of their days.

If this influx of chronic cases continues from year to year (and there is every reason to believe that it will), the increased accommodation now being provided for this district will soon be insufficient.

The discharges of the year (45) were equal to nearly 48 per cent. of the year's admissions, and 8.4 per cent. of the total number under treatment.

The majority of those discharged improved were taken home on probation, and the trial proving satisfactory they were unconditionally discharged at the expiration of the probational term. Of the four discharged unimproved, three were taken home by friends with my approval, owing to physical infirmity, and one was written off to give effect to the discharge warrant. She was at once readmitted, as she was unfit to be at large.

The death rate was higher this year than last. Phthisis and General Paresis were the largest death factors, and were the cause of death in fourteen cases. All of the deaths were from natural causes, and it is with a feeling of thankfulness that we are able to report another year's immunity from these sad casualties which have to be recorded in the history of every large asylum, viz., deaths from suicide or injury.

There were no transfers and no successful elopements during the year.

Improvements.

The most important improvements of the year were as follows:—

The work on the cottage for chronic patients, commenced last year, has been pushed forward, and the building should soon be completed.

This addition, which we hope to occupy about December, will furnish accommodation for 60 or 70 patients, and as the occupants will have entire freedom of the grounds dur-

ing suitable weather, we anticipate that it will prove a very pleasant feature of the Asylum.

After many tedious and vexatious delays, the gas works, including house fixtures, have been completed and taken over from the contractors. The works were put in practical operation during the last week of the year, and henceforth the Asylum will be lighted by gas. The system adopted is that known as the "Lowe" process. The gas is generated from petroleum with the aid of hard coal and superheated steam.

The gas is of good quality, does not liquefy, and is far superior, both as regards brilliancy and safety to the old coal oil lamps.

At the end of last year two new steam boilers were in course of location in the boiler house. They were in constant use during the year, and were of decided benefit during the last unusually severe winter.

A new hot-water boiler was supplied recently by the Public Works Department to supply the place of the old one, which was not equal to the requirements.

Three new tubular boilers of an improved pattern are now being made, under contract, to replace the two old worn out. These additional boilers were required to complete our steam-heating system and to supply steam for heating the new cottage.

The skylights to improve the ventilation and lighting of wards Nos. seven and eight were completed this year. Owing, however, to the unsatisfactory way in which the contract work was done, considerable difficulty was experienced in making them water-tight. They were thoroughly overhauled, and are now in a pretty satisfactory condition.

The old ventilating boxes which have so long been an obstruction on the upper wards were removed, and, under the direction of the superintendent of works, an improved system of ventilating carried into effect. When the corridor walls are plastered and painted, these wards will be as bright and cheerful as any in the building.

A new and improved verandah for the old cottage is in course of construction. This verandah was rendered necessary by the dangerous condition, from decay, of the old one.

A quantity of furniture, consisting of bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, chairs, settees, etc., was ordered for the different wards, but has not been delivered yet.

Besides the ordinary improvements to the farm and grounds, 6,430 lineal feet of drains and over 500 feet of fence were made during the year.

To insure more efficient service on the part of the night attendants, an "American Watchman's Time Detector" was placed in the central office with communicating stations throughout the building. This instrument, worked by electricity, records very accurately the rounds of the night-watchers, and not only satisfies *us* that they are on the alert, but also protects *them* against the imputation of sleeping while on duty.

Requirements.

The chief requirement of the coming year will be furniture and furnishings for the new cottage.

As this building will be ready for occupancy in a short time, the furniture should be ordered at once as otherwise the opening will be delayed.

To render our heating arrangements more secure and effective, the old and worn-out steam coils in the vaults should be removed and replaced by new and better arranged ones.

The old coils are so rusted and worn that they will scarcely bear sufficient pressure to keep up the circulation necessary to generate heat.

A cylindrical washing machine is still a requirement in our laundry.

A good steam mangle and improved sad iron heaters are also much needed.

The corridors of wards Nos. seven and eight have never been finished; now, however, that they are properly lighted and ventilated, the walls should be plastered and painted. This would necessitate but a trifling expenditure, and would materially add to the brightness and appearance of the wards.

Two new steam kettles and a set of steam roasters are required for the general kitchen.

In order to afford healthful exercise and amusement to the patients, particularly during the winter season, a gymnasium should be provided where a considerable number

of patients could resort, without much supervision, for recreation. We have no room at present which we could use for such a purpose but an excellent site for a suitable building exists in the airing court for males. The east, north, and part of the south wall would, with very little additions answer admirably for three sides of the structure and only one wall and the roof would be required to complete the enclosure. Such a room would, I am satisfied, answer an admirable purpose.

Work.

As shewn by supplementary table No. 2, our patients have performed a considerable amount of work of various kinds during the year.

No less than 57,244 days' work was recorded, performed by 223 patients, an increase 1,140 days over last year.

The return from the farm and garden shews that the out door work was not expended in vain, as the value of the produce amounts to \$6,664.17.

We are at a loss for occupation for our patients during the long and severe winter, and if some in-door occupation, which would give employment to a considerable number of men, could be introduced it would be a great boon. Walking up and down the ward is a wearisome way of spending the time. When possible, we have a gang breaking stones, but only a limited number can be thus employed as a large, comfortably heated room is a necessity and this always cannot be commanded.

Amusements and Religious Services.

The entertainments were similar to those of preceding years.

Though the commendable liberality of the different city choirs and musical and dramatic organizations excellent entertainments were enjoyed weekly during last winter. The Asylum Dramatic Club opened the season with a mirth-provoking dramatic performance and periodically during the winter appeared on the boards of our little theatre with something highly entertaining. Their success will I hope act as a stimulant to renewed efforts during the coming season. To our city friends and the members of the staff referred to we extend our thanks and regret that our appreciation cannot take a more tangible form.

To newspaper editors and proprietors who have donated their publications to us we are greatly indebted. Few persons welcome the advent of the daily and weekly prints more heartily than the inmates of an Asylum, who are cut off from free intercourse with the outside world. It is much to be regretted that our institution appears in the free list of but few of the newspapers published in this district. Not a single daily comes to us gratuitously though there are several published in this end of the Province.

Could the publishers but see the eagerness with which papers *from home* are read, I am sure a copy of every issue would be dedicated to this most deserving charity. We would gladly subscribe for every publication in this vicinity did the means at our disposal admit of it.

We have received a liberal share of exchanges from the editors of the *British Whig* and *Daily News* for which we offer our grateful acknowledgements.

We are indebted to the Rev. W. H. Withrow of Toronto for a donation last Christmas of a large number of magazines, papers, etc.

It is again my pleasant duty to thank the clergymen of the different city churches for their assistance, freely rendered, during the past year. With very few exceptions there was service every Sunday morning throughout the year.

The Roman Catholic clergy continue to visit us and administer spiritual comfort to such members of their persuasion as require it.

Impure Water.

For many years past occasional cases of fever have occurred in the wards, but as the ventilation and drainage were good and the water was supposed to be pure these isolated

cases were ascribed to no special cause. The occurrence however, early this spring of an outbreak of typhoid fever, resulting in the death of one of our most highly esteemed female attendants, together with the development of a persistent form of diarrhœa which prostrated many of our patients (as many as forty were ill at one time) convinced us that there was a specific cause for the trouble, and it became our duty to discover it if possible. After examining thoroughly the ventilation, heating, drainage, food supply, etc., etc., without finding anything satisfactory to account for the sickness, our attention was directed to the water used for domestic and other purposes. A careful examination of the water, which we had hitherto considered quite pure, as it was pumped from the lake above any source of contamination from sewage, led us to believe that it contained impurities. To satisfy ourselves of the nature and extent of the impurities several samples of the water were sent to competent analysts for examination. The analysis proved the water to be polluted with decomposable vegetable matter and the analysts unqualifiedly condemned it as dangerous and unfit for domestic use in its then existing condition.

The impurity of the water having been demonstrated our next duty was to ascertain the source of the contamination with a view to remedy the defects.

We were soon convinced that there were two sources of pollution, first, Little Cataraqui Creek, and second, the Bay of Quinte. Little Cataraqui Creek runs for several miles through a dense bog and empties into Little Cataraqui Bay a short distance above the Asylum farm. The water from this creek is carried by the current around a point on the farm and directly over the terminal end of our water pipe. So thick are the weeds etc., in this stream that a boat cannot be propelled up it.

The water of the Bay of Quinte is rendered impure by the number and extent of the marshes on its shores and the number of marshy streams which act as feeders to it. The water from this bay flows directly past the Asylum.

Two means of improving the water supply were suggested. 1st, extending the supply pipe out into the lake, and 2nd, the introduction of a filtering apparatus.

The first I do not consider practicable as the pipe would have to be carried out a great distance to insure pure water, and if extended it would be liable at any time to be disturbed by the anchors of vessels.

Having demonstrated by experiments that the impurities, which are not in solution but merely held in suspension, could be removed by filtration I have no hesitation in recommending the introduction of a suitable filtering apparatus, so located that all of the water pumped into the tanks for distribution would have to pass through it.

My recommendation is in your hands, and I hope prompt action will be taken to give us an abundant supply of pure wholesome water.

Burning of Lodge.

Amongst the occurrences of the year I have to record the burning of the Hatwood Lodge. This lodge was occupied by a night attendant who was dismissed for neglect of duty.

The house was a small rough-cast one and as it was insured the loss was not great. We have reason to believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Officers and Employés.

But few changes have occurred on the staff of officers and employés during the year. Only two employés were discharged for dereliction of duty. Those now in the service are efficient and reliable and heartily co-operate with me in forwarding the interests of the asylum.

At the proper time I will present a claim in behalf of some of the employés for increased assistance and increased remuneration.

During the year just closed the medical officers put forth their best endeavours to treat successfully those unfortunates entrusted to their care, and the result shews a fair measure of success. Their duties however are so numerous and onerous, and their time is so fully occupied with clerical and supervisory work that they cannot devote the

time desirable to strictly professional work. When the new cottage is opened our population will be increased to over 500, then another physician will be required on the medical staff, for composed as it is, of but two persons, the Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Medical Superintendent (without even the assistance of a clerk, dispenser or student) it will not be able to perform the work which will develop upon it in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. METCALF,

Medical Supt.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending
30th September, 1883.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing movemennts of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th
September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1882				223	214	437
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	37	30	67			
“ Medical Certificate	17	10	27	54	40	94
Total number under treatment during year				277	254	531
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	13	12	25			
“ improved	7	9	16			
“ unimproved	2	2	4			
Total number of discharges during year	22	23	45			
Died	25	12	37			
Eloped						
Transferred				47	35	82
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1883				230	219	449
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				888	651	1539
“ discharged	326	222	548			
“ died	249	169	418			
“ eloped	11	.....	11			
“ transferred	72	41	113	658	432	1090
“ remaining, 30th September, 1883				230	219	449

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of August, 1883) ..	229	221	450
Minimum " " " (on the 27th of October, 1882) ..	220	212	432
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	82375	79163	161538
Daily average population	225.68	216.88	442.56

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married						
Widowed	33	14	47	346	347	693
Single	21	26	47	542	304	846
Not reported						
Total	54	40	94	888	651	1539
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	13	9	22	136	100	236
Episcopalians	13	7	20	224	131	355
Methodists	11	4	15	133	110	243
Baptists				16	15	31
Congregationalists						
Roman Catholics	15	20	35	280	233	513
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	2		2	95	57	152
Not reported				4	5	9
Total	54	40	94	888	651	1539
NATIONALITIES.						
English	5	1	6	78	40	118
Irish	10	6	16	201	163	364
Scotch	2		2	46	42	88
Canadian	32	30	62	456	335	791
United States				12	6	18
Other countries	2	1	3	38	10	48
Unknown	3	2	5	57	55	112
Total	54	40	94	888	651	1539

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	9	9	18	77	73	150
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	11	11	22	122	105	227
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings	1	2	3	37	27	64
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	6	4	10	55	51	109
Leeds and Grenville	8	2	10	59	44	103
Lennox and Addington	3	5	8	41	35	76
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				11	26	37
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	3		3	18	13	31
Prince Edward				12	17	29
Renfrew	3	1	4	27	14	41
Simcoe				10	10	20
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	6	12	62	44	106
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	39	69
Not classed	4		4	180	33	213
Total admissions	54	40	94	888	651	1539

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	7	8	15	74	97	141
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4*	9
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	4	4	8	92	74	166
Grey				9	9	16
Halpimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings	1	1	2	36	23	59
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	6	4	10	52	49	101
Leeds and Grenville	4	2	6	46	34	80
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7	31	27	58
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				5	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				10	14	34
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	2		2	17	12	29
Prince Edward				12	10	22
Renfrew	2	1	3	26	14	40
Simcoe				9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	5	10	59	37	98
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	38	65
Not classed	4		4	11	2	13
Total admissions	37	30	67	652	543	1195

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Aylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	M. S.	F.	September 20, 1881.	October 5, 1882.	Recovered.
2	G. O.	M.	May 14, 1879.	" 5, "	Recovered.
3	W. Mc. L.	M.	June 8, 1882.	" 6, "	Recovered.
4	A. W. D.	M.	November 30, 1881.	" 10, "	Improved.
5	W. Y.	M.	March 13, 1882.	" 21, "	Improved.
6	H. E. S.	F.	July 26, 1882.	" 26, "	Recovered.
7	R. S.	M.	June 23, 1882.	" 27, "	Recovered.
8	S. N.	F.	July 29, 1882.	November 10, "	Improved.
9	M. P.	F.	December 19, 1877.	" 13, "	Recovered.
10	A. W.	F.	October 19, 1880.	" 18, "	Improved.
11	M. J. J.	F.	November 3, 1879.	" 18, "	Improved.
12	M. J. S.	F.	February 7, 1882.	" 18, "	Recovered.
13	W. M.	M.	July 18, 1882.	" 21, "	Recovered.
14	P. D.	F.	June 23, 1882.	" 25, "	Recovered.
15	N. McC.	F.	August 10, 1882.	" 30, "	Improved.
16	E. C.	F.	April 21, 1882.	December 8, "	Recovered.
17	J. R.	M.	May 26, 1882.	" 8, "	Recovered.
18	L. H.	M.	August 17, 1882.	" 20, "	Improved.
19	R. J. G.	M.	February 21, 1882.	" 28, "	Improved.
20	J. G. G.	M.	February 2, 1881.	January 3, 1883.	Improved.
21	M. A. M.	F.	April 5, 1882.	" 3, "	Recovered.
22	J. S. S.	M.	December 30, 1882.	" 3, "	Unimproved.
23	A. L.	M.	December 22, 1881.	February 19, "	Recovered.
24	R. S.	M.	April 20, 1882.	" 27, "	Recovered.
25	H. McL.	F.	February 2, 1883.	March 9, "	Recovered.
26	J. McD.	M.	October 3, 1882.	" 16, "	Recovered.
27	W. F.	M.	August 7, 1880.	" 21, "	Improved.
28	E. F.	F.	October 21, 1873.	April 6, "	Improved.
29	E. C.	F.	December 28, 1882.	" 9, "	Recovered.
30	G. H. H.	M.	October 3, 1882.	" 10, "	Recovered.
31	M. V.	F.	March 16, 1878.	" 16, "	Improved.
32	J. C.	F.	December 18, 1882.	" 17, "	Improved.
33	M. B.	F.	December 27, 1882.	May 8, "	Recovered.
34	E. B.	M.	November 1, 1881.	" 9, "	Unimproved.
35	E. M. W.	F.	November 7, 1877.	" 23, "	Unimproved.
36	S. D.	F.	May 13, 1883.	" 30, "	Improved.
37	M. A. W.	F.	January 31, 1883.	June 20, "	Unimproved.
38	T. Q.	M.	May 5, 1883.	" 23, "	Recovered.
39	J. McP.	F.	March 30, 1881.	July 9, "	Improved.
40	D. R.	M.	July 23, 1878.	" 28, "	Improved.
41	A. A.	F.	May 9, 1883.	August 31, "	Recovered.
42	J. O. D.	M.	June 20, 1883.	September 14, "	Recovered.
43	H. W.	M.	February 23, 1883.	" 14, "	Recovered.
44	E. A.	M.	December 30, 1882.	" 22, "	Recovered.
45	M. J. K.	F.	February 23, 1883.	" 24, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1883.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	D. S.	M.	30	October 23, 1882..	5	10	9	Phthisis.
2	J. Mc.	F.	45	November 4, " ..	1	.....	3	General Debility.
3	R. C. H.	M.	45	" 13, " ..	.....	.....	7	General Paresis.
4	E. H.	F.	35	December 9, " ..	1	6	10	Epilepsy.
5	M. C.	F.	38	" 13, " ..	.....	.....	29	Exhaustion of Mania
6	D. M.	M.	76	" 15, " ..	.....	.....	14	Senile Decay.
7	W. R.	M.	56	January 2, " ..	24	9	3	Apoplexy.
8	J. S.	M.	66	" 13, " ..	4	1	14	General Paresis.
9	S. B.	M.	66	" 29, " ..	5	7	23	Diarrhœa.
10	A. C.	M.	44	February 2, " ..	2	11	1	General Paresis.
11	F. C. W.	M.	21	" 15, " ..	.....	7	7	Phthisis.
12	F. B. W.	M.	59	" 24, " ..	.....	1	20	Exhaustion of Mania
13	W. McD.	M.	40	March 8, " ..	4	6	19	Epilepsy.
14	S. D.	F.	71	" 13, " ..	25	10	6	Senile Decay.
15	D. C.	F.	91	" 18, " ..	9	.....	2	Senile Decay.
16	T. B.	M.	40	April 3, " ..	.....	3	.....	General Paresis.
17	A. McC. N.	M.	26	" 6, " ..	.....	.....	4	Exhaustion of Mania
18	L. S.	M.	26	" 12, " ..	1	6	18	Ascites.
19	E. R.	F.	54	" 19, " ..	5	4	8	Ascites.
20	J. H.	M. ....	.....	" 20, " ..	15	10	5	Senile Decay.
21	S. M.	M.	35	" 21, " ..	1	5	20	Phthisis.
22	J. P.	M.	57	" 22, " ..	1	4	.....	General Paresis.
23	D. P.	M.	39	" 24, " ..	13	9	9	Dysentery.
24	D. H.	F.	52	" 28, " ..	1	5	14	Phthisis.
25	J. H.	F.	25	" 29, " ..	.....	3	27	Pneumonia.
26	M. O.	M.	25	May 4, " ..	1	6	15	Senile Decay.
27	E. R.	F.	72	" 20, " ..	4	1	12	General Paresis.
28	R. M. E.	M.	53	" 22, " ..	.....	6	25	Phthisis.
29	P. McC. L.	M.	24	June 1, " ..	.....	3	9	Exhaustion.
30	J. H.	M.	72	" 2, " ..	.....	.....	7	Paralysis.
31	J. McK.	M.	65	" 5, " ..	5	4	28	Paralysis.
32	M. K.	F.	31	" 8, " ..	5	8	11	Phthisis.
33	A. S.	F.	65	" 15, " ..	9	8	29	Senile Decay.
34	G. T.	M.	41	" 29, " ..	3	8	22	Chorea.
35	C. McL.	F.	47	July 3, " ..	.....	3	10	Septicæmia.
36	P. J.	M.	62	August 2, " ..	.....	2	2	Diarrhœa.
37	W. J.	M.	28	" 25, " ..	3	7	26	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....				1		1	1
Bakers.....				1		1	1
Bricklayers.....				6		6	6
Butchers.....				1		1	1
Blacksmiths.....	1		1	18		18	19
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Barristers.....				3		3	3
Coopers.....				3		3	3
Carpenters.....	5		5	40		40	45
Clerks.....				18		18	18
Clergymen.....				3		3	3
Carriage-makers.....				3		3	3
Cooks.....				1	2	3	3
Carders.....				3		3	3
Captains of Steamboats.....				3		3	3
Custom-house Officers.....	2		2				2
Carters.....	1		1				1
Domestic Servants, all kinds.....		17	17	14	180	194	211
Dressmakers.....		2	2		13	13	15
Detectives.....				1		1	1
Druggists.....	1		1				1
Engineers.....				3		3	3
Farmers.....	17		17	205		205	222
Fishermen.....	1		1				1
Grocers.....	1		1				1
Harness-makers.....				6		6	6
Housekeepers.....		1	1		12	12	13
Inn-keepers.....				1		1	1
Jewellers.....				2		2	2
Labourers.....	13		13	242		242	255
Lumbermen.....				1		1	1
Masons.....				1		1	1
Machinists.....				7		7	7
Millers.....				3		3	3
Moulders.....	1		1				1
Merchants.....	3		3	11		11	14
Music-teachers.....	1		1				1
No occupation.....	4	3	7				7
Not stated.....	2	3	5	119	168	287	292
Other occupations.....		1	1	5	23	28	29

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Showing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Prostitutes.....					1	1	1
Painters.....				11		11	11
Printers.....				1		1	1
Physicians.....				4		4	4
Pumpmakers.....				2		2	2
Sailors.....				11		11	11
Students.....				3		3	3
Shoemakers.....				38		38	38
Seamstresses.....					41	41	41
Station-masters.....				2		2	2
Soldiers.....				10		10	10
Teachers.....	1	1	2	10	11	21	23
Tinsmithr.....				2		2	2
Tailors.....				11		11	11
Tanners.....				2		2	2
Wives.....		12	12		160	160	172
Total.....	54	40	94	834	611	1445	1539

TABLE NO. 8.
Showing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th Sept., 1883.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				4	2	6
Religious excitement					1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				5		5
Love affairs, including seduction				1	4	5
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1		1
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink						
Intemperance, sexual						
Veneral disease						
Self-abuse, sexual				1		1
Over-work				1		1
Sunstroke				3	1	4
Accident or injury				3	0	3
Pregnancy						
Puerperal					2	2
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life					1	1
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy				4	5	9
Other forms of brain disease						
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age						
Fevers				1		1
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	18	11	29			
With other combined cause not ascertained						
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	1	2			
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	35	28	63	30	23	53
Total	54	40	94	54	40	94

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1369	M...	E. B.	1st November, 1882....	3 months	Discharged.
1407	M...	R. L.	17th " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
1385	M...	J. P.	7th February, 1883....	6 " " " " " " " "	Returned.
1450	M...	R. M. E.	9th March, " " " " " " " "	6 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
1364	M...	M. O.	10th " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	Died at home.
1125	F...	M. V.	13th " " " " " " " "	1 month " " " " " " " "	Discharged.
1331	M...	J. D.	13th " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " "	Returned.
1076	F...	J. W.	20th " " " " " " " "	3 months " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
1319	F...	I. McP.	27th " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	Discharged.
1239	M...	S. S.	2nd April, " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	Returned.
1481	M...	E. F. T.	26th May " " " " " " " "	6 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
1500	M...	H. S.	2nd June " " " " " " " "	6 " " " " " " " "	Term unexpired.
1484	M...	H. W.	12th " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	Discharged.
1468	M...	E. A.	14th " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
1161	M...	D. R.	21st " " " " " " " "	1 month " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
1488	M...	G. P.	30th " " " " " " " "	3 months " " " " " " " "	Term unexpired.
1458	F...	M. H.	9th July " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
479	F...	E. W.	27th " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
1512	M...	R. B.	28th " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
370	F...	M. W.	14th August " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	Returned.
1474	M...	B. G. Y.	10th September " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " "	Term unexpired.
1492	M...	J. J.	25th " " " " " " " "	6 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

SUMMARY.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted .....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	22
Discharged, recovered.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
" improved.	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1883	5	2	7	16	6	22

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed
by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	3	429	.....	429
Tailor's shop.....	4	950	.....	950
Shoe shop.....	2	617	.....	617
Engineer's shop.....	6	1609	.....	1609
Blacksmith's shop.....	2	350	.....	350
Mason work.....	1	300	.....	300
Repairing roads.....				
Wood yard and coal shed.....	4	850	.....	850
Bakery.....	2	313	.....	313
Laundry.....	9	651	1486	2137
Dairy.....	4	.....	729	729
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	3	582	.....	582
Piggery and stables.....	3	583	.....	583
Painting.....	3	713	.....	713
Farm.....	15	4695	.....	4695
Garden.....	8	2340	.....	2340
Grounds.....				
Stable.....	3	582	.....	582
Kitchen.....	5	417	800	1217
Dining rooms.....	27	2949	3927	6876
Officers' quarters.....	2	.....	429	429
Sewing rooms.....	14	.....	3445	3445
Knitting.....	20	.....	4301	4301
Mending.....	12	.....	1576	1576
Wards.....	55	10109	6791	16900
Halls.....				
Storeroom.....	1	304	.....	304
General.....	15	4417	.....	4417

TABLE NO. 11.

Shewing the Articles Made and Repaired During the Official Year Ending 30th September, 1883.

MALE DEPARTMENT.			FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		
ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats.. .. .	127		Coats		250
Pants, Pairs	195		Pants, Pairs.....		723
Vests.. .. .	54		Vests		73
Drawers, Pairs.....	43		Drawers, Pairs		158
Moleskin Suits	4		Aprons	343	1087
Overalls, Pairs.....	8		Bedticks	218	831
Long Boots, Pairs.....	9	17	Blankets		177
Coburghs.....	70	22	Chemises.....	320	1209
Leather Slippers, Pairs.....	170	15	Caps	2	58
Canvass.....	134		Counterpanes.....		189
Boots, Womens'	6	17	Curtains.....	41	
Bedticks, Strong.....	1		Carpet, Rag, yards.....	88	
Bedcovers	2		Dresses.....	231	1552
Sleigh Robes, lined and trimmed.	2	2	Jackets.....	2	
Belts	3		Nightgowns		225
Carpets	2		Pillow Slips	432	616
Horse Collars.....		2	Pillow Ticks.....		88
Sets Harness		6	Petticoats	154	1156
Harness Straps.....	12	11	Shirts	273	1313
			Socks, Pairs	438	1469
			Socks, marked.....	438	
			Stockings, Pairs	275	2894
			Sheets.....	345	942
			Sunbonnets.....	32	
			Waists		21

TABLE NO. 12.

Returns from the Farm and Garden, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

			\$	c.
2370	Bunches	Parsley, Onions, Thyme, Sage, etc.....	\$0 05	118 50
1580	"	Rhubarb	0 10	158 00
65	Bushels	Parsnips	0 60	39 00
20	"	Spinach	0 50	10 00
46	"	Green Peas and Beans.....	0 75	34 50
4	"	Salsify	1 50	6 00
39	"	Tomatoes	0 70	27 30
460	"	Carrots	0 30	138 00
148	"	Onions.....	1 00	148 00
3350	"	Potatoes	0 60	2010 00
100	"	Beets	0 50	50 00
450	"	Mangolds	0 30	135 00
6	"	Cucumbers.....	1 50	9 00
270	"	Apples.....	0 75	202 50
30	"	Plums	0 90	27 00
60	"	Barley	0 90	54 00
360	"	Oats	0 40	144 00
4	"	Beans.....	1 25	5 00
34	Quarts	Capsicums	0 10	3 40
1400	"	Currants, Gooseberrie, Strawberries, etc.....	0 08	112 00
3200	Heads	Cabbage and Cauliflowers.....	0 05	160 00
470	Roots	Celery	0 06	26 20
260	Dozens	Green Corn	0 10	26 00
14	"	Melons and Squashes	2 00	28 00
350	Pounds	Grapes.....	0 08	28 00
50	Tons	Hay	10 00	500 00
8	"	Straw	7 00	56 00
10	"	Corn Stalks.....	4 00	40 00
650	Loads	Green Fodder	0 50	325 00
7730	Gallons	Milk.....	0 20	1546 00
53	Little	Pigs sold, per Bursar.....		109 00
1	Large	Pig		30 00
7	Deacon	Skins "		4 25
1	Cow	Hide.....		3 00
4394	Pounds	Pork killed and consumed.....	0 08	351 52
Total.....				6664 17

TABLE NO. 13.

PERIODS.	Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	24	6	..	1	1
From 1 to 2 months	5	7	2	..	..
“ 2 “ 3 “	6	3	1	1	..
“ 3 “ 4 “	5	7	5	1	1
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	..	6	2	2	..
“ 5 “ 6 “	4	5	2	..	..
“ 6 “ 7 “	2	7	3	..	..
“ 7 “ 8 “	1	4	2	1	..
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	..	4	1	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “	3	3	2	..	..
“ 10 “ 11 “	3	5	..	1	..
“ 11 “ 12 “	1	5	..	..	..
“ 12 “ 18 “	5	20	2	1	..
“ 18 months to 2 years	1	22	1	2	..
“ 2 to 3 years	3	35	..	3	1
“ 3 “ 4 “	3	31	1	..	..
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	36	1	..	..
“ 5 “ 6 “	2	34	..	2	1
“ 6 “ 7 “	2	21	..	..	..
“ 7 “ 8 “	3	11	..	..	..
“ 8 “ 9 “	2	9	..	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	9	..	1	..
“ 10 “ 15 “	2	114	..	..	..
“ 15 “ 20 “	2	24	..	..	..
“ 20 years and upwards	4	21	..	..	..
Totals	94	449	25	16	4

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, OCTOBER 1ST, 1883.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities, Toronto.

SIR :—I have the honour to submit the eighth Annual Report on the movements and condition of this Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1883.

On the 1st of October, 1882, the total number of patients in residence was 464, of whom 225 were men, and 239 women.

There were admitted during the year, a total of 173, of whom 77 were men, and 96 women.

52 men and 45 women, a total of 97, were admitted under Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 25 men and 51 women, a total of 76, were admitted by Medical certificates. There have been under treatment during the year 302 men and 335 women, total, 637.

The daily average population was 254.6 men, and 283.2 women, total, 537.8.

There were discharged, as recovered, 26 men and 14 women, total, 40; as improved, three men and three women, total, six; unimproved, two men and three women, total, five. The total number of discharges, 51, 31 men and 20 women.

The number of deaths was 18 men and 14 women, total, 32; four men eloped, and three men were transferred to another asylum.

The number remaining at the end of the year was 246 men and 301 women, a total of 547; an increase of 83 as compared with last year.

The rate of recoveries based on the admissions, is 23 per cent.; last year the recovery rate was 30.6 per cent. This calculation only includes recoveries, and not those who were discharged improved. The less favourable result this year is mainly due to the large number of admissions and the character of the patients admitted, the greater number of them, both male and female, being chronic and incurable, and their mental malady of long standing before admission to the Asylum was obtained.

The annual mortality, calculated on the whole number under treatment, is five per cent.; in the previous year the ratio was nine per cent.

Probational leave was allowed to 21 men and 17 women with the following results :—15 men and nine women, total, 24, were discharged recovered, two men improved, one woman unimproved; one man died at home before expiry of term of probation. One man and six women were returned to the Asylum, and two men and one woman remain out on leave at this date.

The cost of maintenance per patient per week, inclusive of provisions and medicines, household expenses, clothing, salaries and wages, and the repair and alterations of buildings, has been two dollars and forty-four and a half cents.

Of the patients admitted during the year, no less a number than twelve were in the last stages of exhaustion, from senile decay and general debility, and died in from ten days to two months from the date of their admission.

The general health of the patients has been very good throughout the year, no accident of a serious nature has occurred, no suicide, although a large number of the inmates are strongly disposed to suicide, and several attempts have been frustrated by the vigilance of the attendants, and, as in past years, the Asylum has been singularly free from acute and epidemic diseases. Of all the deaths which occurred, it will be seen by reference to Table No. 6, that they were caused by organic disease of the brain, Phthisis and General Debility.

At the close of the official year, in September, 1882, the basement wards were vacated by the transfer of forty idiots of each sex to the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia; this space was almost immediately filled by the admission of applicants who had long been awaiting vacancies, at their own homes, and some in gaols and, also by the transfer of twelve patients of each sex from the Toronto Asylum. Early in the present year the cottage formerly occupied by the Bursar was fitted up for the reception of patients, and nineteen quiet chronic cases, all females, were transferred to it from the Asylum. The cottage has a very pleasant location near the brow of the mountain, commanding a magnificent view of the city, the bay, and lake, and Burlington Heights in the distance.

The doors are kept open all day, and the patients roam at their pleasure on the Asylum grounds and in the beautiful grove of several acres extent in rear of the cottage. It is very pleasant to witness the comfort and home-like life enjoyed by these patients. There are suitable cases sufficient in the Asylum to extend this system to several cottages of similar capacity; and the cottage system should not exceed twenty patients. If the cottages are made much larger and the number of patients increased, it loses the home-like qualities and is but slightly different from the Asylum.

There is now in course of erection, a building called a cottage, but as it is 167 feet in length, and 45 in breadth, and will have a capacity of sixty patients, the name of cottage is scarcely applicable. The term "cottage" has been used to designate small detached buildings, exclusively for the accommodation of harmless, quiet, and chronic cases, but this building is intended to be in reality a hospital for the reception of and special treatment of acute cases, and is the first of its kind so far as I have been able to find out. The building in its architectural structure is supposed to be upon the latest and most approved plan. It is two stories in height, the central building contains reception room and offices, and attendants' rooms and an associated dining-room, where all the patients will dine. The corridors are spacious, with lofty ceilings, and are well lighted, and large alcoves, terminating in bow windows; there are single rooms and associated dormitories and day parlours. The building will be heated by steam and supplied with hot and cold water from the main Asylum system. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in June next. As the female wards are overcrowded, and the demand for the admission of women very urgent, this building will be used at first for patients of both sexes. When another Hospital of similar dimensions is erected the one will be for men and the other for women. The second building will be commenced early next spring.

A new building is in course of construction, and will be completed and ready for occupation as a laundry, in a short time. The present laundry has for some time been inconvenient and much too small. The old laundry, after undergoing some alterations, will be used as a kitchen, and will be an improvement upon the present small and badly lighted and ventilated kitchen.

The drainage under the Asylum is in a very bad condition. There is an average of six inches of water at all times standing under the floors in the store-rooms and basement wards. The joists, flooring, and wainscoting are rotting and falling in in many places and we are constantly repairing it to keep it in order. It is needless for me to say that this state of things renders the occupation of the basement extremely dangerous to the health of the occupants. The damp and musty smell in this part of the Asylum is sometimes very strong and disagreeable. There is certainly serious danger to be apprehended in the occupation of the basement as long as it is allowed to remain in this condition. I would again urge the necessity of something being done without delay to remedy this—either by making a new drain, if that be found practicable, or by filling in the space under the floors with concrete. The latter would probably in every respect be the best, as it would ensure dryness and there would be no place left for rats to lodge in.

The water-closet system has been thoroughly overhauled during the past summer; the old closets, which were very insufficient and wasteful of water, were removed, and in their place the trough system has been adopted; this system has now been in operation between three and four months and the result is, in every way, most satisfactory. It is neat and clean in appearance, and at no time is the slightest odour perceptible, and the saving of water—which is to us, an item of great importance—is very considerable. Under the old closet system we had to pump water from the city every day, Sundays included, since we have been using the troughs we pump one-fourth less time each day, and none on Sunday. The saving from this alone in men's time, fuel, wear and tear of machinery, and in the purchase of water, which is sold to us by measure, will, in less than six months, compensate for the expenditure in making the alteration.

The inside of the buildings is well supplied with fire protecting apparatus, and the attendants, both male and female, are drilled in the use of them regularly once a week under the direction of the engineer. We are still, however, without any outside protection, and it is desirable that hydrants should be put in at several points around the buildings.

One attendant, who is a painter by trade, is regularly employed painting within the Asylum, he has the assistance of several patients, and the work of painting floors, walls, parlours, and dormitories is constantly going on.

Out of our total number of patients of both sexes, 335 are daily engaged in some kind of useful occupation. This number is a considerable increase over previous years; the work done by the men is comprised in road making, and breaking stone, farm-work, levelling and grading the land and laying out the grounds; a large amount of this kind of work has been done during the past year. The women are employed in the various departments of domestic work; in the sewing-room, laundry, and kitchen. We have pleasantly located and spacious airing courts, in which a certain class of the patients spend the greater part of the day—and large walking parties are formed every forenoon and afternoon, and the time is spent strolling on the grounds.

The farm and garden has been a failure this year, owing to the heavy and long continued rains in the spring and early summer; it was late before the ground could be got in order for the seed, and after it was put in the rain continued, and the seed rotted in the ground. The fruit also has been a failure both in quantity and quality. There is now a very urgent necessity for the purchase of more land. Our pasturage has lain so long uncultivated that the grass is run out by weeds and thistles. I have time and again requested that a few hundred dollars be spent in fencing the eastern portion of the land, so that it could be cultivated instead of being allowed to lie a waste, not even fit for pasturage, but my appeals have been in vain. Unless more land is procured we will not be able to graze our present number of milch cows next year, and instead of reducing our number we should at least double it in order to have even a very moderate supply of milk for our patients.

The farm buildings are in very unpleasant proximity to the Asylum, and the new Hospital Buildings being erected still nearer, renders their removal still more urgent. In certain conditions of the atmosphere and the direction of the wind, the odour from the stables and piggeries is very disagreeably perceptible within the Asylum. As the farm buildings are cheap wooden structures, I would recommend that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature at its next session for the erection of substantial brick buildings in keeping with the other buildings on the property, and at a proper distance from the Asylum. I would also recommend that a cottage be built for the Farmer, as, at present, he does not live on the premises and it is very desirable that he should do so.

The amusements provided for the patients have been about the same as in previous years. The musical talent of Hamilton are extremely generous to us and entertain us with frequent concerts, which are highly appreciated and for which patients and all connected with the Asylum feel deeply grateful. Besides the concerts, which were given with great regularity during the season, the patients had a weekly dance during the months from October to May inclusive.

Our acknowledgments are also sincerely tendered to the gentlemen who have so long and faithfully conducted the religious services in the Asylum, viz.: The Rev. Mr. Bull, and Messrs. Gaviller and Freeman; early in the year Mr. Taylor was compelled by ill-health to retire, his absence was marked and sincerely regretted by many of the patients. For some time past, Ministers belonging to the Evangelical Alliance have taken part in the services; an arrangement which gives great satisfaction, as all denominations of Christians are represented in our population.

During my absence of four months, in consequence of ill-health, the duties of Superintendent were performed by Dr. Stephen Lett, Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum.

Dr. R. R. Wallace was, on the 15th of September last, temporarily appointed as a Medical Assistant; with this exception, no change has taken place during the year in the medical or official staff, and it gives me pleasure to record my appreciation of the efficient services and harmonious co-operation of officers and employees in every department of the service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALLACE, M.D.

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending
30th September, 1883.

TABLE No. 1,

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending
30th September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1882				225	239	464
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	52	45	97			
" medical certificate	25	51	76	77	96	173
Total number under treatment during year				302	335	637
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	26	14	40			
" improved	3	3	6			
" unimproved	2	3	5			
Total number of discharges during year	31	20	51			
Died	18	14	32			
Eloped	4		4			
Transferred	3		3	56	34	90
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1883				246	301	547
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....				516	525	1041
" discharged	129	136	265			
" died	121	85	206			
" eloped	17		17			
" transferred	3	3	6	270	224	494
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1883				246	301	547

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 11th of June, 1883) ...	264	298	562
Minimum " " (on the 20th of October, '82) ..	223	240	463
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	92929	103368	196297
Daily average population ..	254.6	283.2	537.8

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married.....	29	50	79	228	295	523
Widowed.....						
Single.....	48	46	94	288	230	518
Not reported.....						
Total.....	77	96	173	516	525	1041
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	15	20	35	111	100	211
Episcopalians.....	15	20	35	113	95	208
Methodists.....	16	17	33	101	97	198
Baptists.....	1	10	11	17	30	47
Congregationalists.....		1	1		8	3
Roman Catholics.....	22	22	44	113	146	259
Mennonites.....				5	2	7
Quakers.....				3	3	6
Infidels.....				1		1
Other denominations.....	4	3	7	21	27	48
Not reported.....	4	3	7	31	22	53
Total.....	77	96	173	516	525	1041
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	9	8	17	90	59	149
Irish.....	16	22	38	89	141	230
Scotch.....	7	7	14	45	51	96
Canadian.....	39	50	89	244	232	476
United States.....	1	2	3	9	6	15
Other Countries.....	3	4	7	18	22	40
Unknown.....	2	3	5	21	14	35
Total.....	77	96	173	516	525	1041

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th
September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant	6	8	14	17	21	38
Bruce				1	4	5
Carleton				9	7	16
Dufferin		2	2		2	2
Elgin		1	1	1	5	6
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	6	8
Grey	2	1	3	21	16	37
Haldimand	2	3	5	14	13	27
Halton	8	1	9	17	15	32
Hastings				4	3	7
Huron				3	7	10
Kent				1	4	5
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				4	5	9
Lennox and Addington				10		10
Lincoln	4	5	9	24	30	54
Middlesex				9	4	13
Muskoka District						
Norfolk	2	9	11	10	19	29
Northumberland and Durham	2	2	4	25	27	52
Ontario				18	23	41
Oxford	1	1	2	3	1	4
Peel		2	2	9	10	19
Perth				1	3	4
Peterborough	3	1	4	6	10	16
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				4	2	6
Renfrew				2	2	4
Simcoe	15	13	28	53	39	92
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	9	22
Victoria		2	2	8	9	17
Waterloo	2	5	7	9	15	24
Welland	3	2	5	17	14	31
Wellington	14	13	27	26	27	53
Wentworth	10	21	31	76	78	154
York	2	4	6	90	89	179
Not classed	1		1	1		1
Total	77	96	173	516	525	1041

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District						
Brant	4	4	8	10	8	18
Bruce				1	1	2
Carleton				8	3	11
Dufferin		2	2		2	2
Elgin		1	1		1	1
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	1	3
Grey	2		2	16	9	25
Haldimand	2		2	6	3	9
Halton	4		4	10	4	14
Hastings				4	2	6
Huron					1	1
Kent						
Lambton				1		1
Lanark				3	1	4
Leeds and Grenville				3	4	7
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	3	3	6	20	14	34
Middlesex				3		3
Muskoka District						
Norfolk	1	4	5	5	10	15
Northumberland and Durham		2	2	15	13	28
Ontario				14	15	29
Oxford		1	1	1	1	2
Peel				3	4	7
Perth					1	1
Peterborough	3	1	4	6	7	13
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				2	2	4
Renfrew				2		2
Simcoe	12	5	17	41	18	59
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Victoria		2	2	6	8	14
Waterloo	1	1	2	5	2	7
Welland	2	1	3	13	7	20
Wellington	9	4	13	12	4	16
Wentworth	7	10	17	26	21	47
York	2	4	6	68	52	120
Not classed						
Total admissions	52	45	97	329	223	552

TABLE NO. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

NO.	INITIALS.	SEX.	WHEN ADMITTED.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	REMARKS.
488	E. A. B.	M.	May 27th, 1880.	Oct. 20th, 1882	Improved.
681	M. J. L.	F.	April 28th, 1881.	Nov. 14th, "	Recovered.
842	C. W. W.	M.	July 12th, 1882.	" 30th, "	Improved.
819	L. P.	M.	May 3rd, 1882.	" " "	Recovered.
837	M. F.	F.	June 21st, 1882.	" " "	"
463	A. S.	F.	April 13th, 1880.	Dec. 9th, "	"
829	M. M.	F.	June 30th, 1882.	" 14th, "	"
737	J. D.	M.	August 11th, 1881.	" 20th, "	"
753	F. J.	M.	October 11th, 1881.	Jan. 10th, 1883	"
918	E. T.	F.	October 27th, 1882.	" 19th, "	"
856	B. M.	F.	August 11th, 1882.	" 23rd, "	"
525	A. R.	F.	July 19th, 1880.	Feb. 8th, "	"
861	A. R.	M.	September 7th, 1882.	" 10th, "	"
825	D. B.	M.	May 23rd, 1882.	" 15th, "	"
818	C. C.	M.	May 2nd, 1882.	" " "	"
680	P. D.	M.	April 25th, 1881.	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
849	D. T.	M.	August 4th, 1882.	Mar. 9th, "	Recovered.
935	M. E. S.	F.	November 11th, 1882.	April 5th, "	"
557	I. R.	M.	August 25th, 1880.	" 11th, "	"
834	G. L. M.	M.	June 14th, 1882.	" 20th, "	"
965	G. S.	M.	February 9th, 1883.	" " "	"
871	V. H.	F.	October 23rd, 1882.	" 21st, "	"
474	H. D.	F.	April 27th, 1880.	" 23rd, "	Improved.
431	B. D.	F.	February 20th, 1880.	" 27th, "	"
269	C. S.	F.	March 31st, 1879.	May 21st, "	Unimproved.
950	M. H.	F.	December 19th, 1882.	" 29th, "	"
253	C. S.	F.	March 17th, 1879.	June 15th, "	Recovered.
353	H. W.	M.	August 14th, 1879.	" 16th, "	"
980	I. E.	M.	March 27th, 1883.	" " "	"
848	C. W.	M.	August 4th, 1882.	" 21st, "	"
846	T. A. R.	M.	July 27th, 1882.	" " "	"
850	M. E. R.	F.	August 5th, 1882.	" 30th, "	Improved.
975	P. K.	M.	March 16th, 1883.	July 2nd, "	Recovered.
898	P. C.	M.	August 25th, 1882.	" 6th, "	"
1024	E. L. S.	M.	July 8th, 1883.	" 27th, "	"
981	M. R.	M.	April 10th, 1883.	" 31st, "	"
971	H. S.	F.	February 21st, 1883.	" " "	Unimproved.
920	O. H.	F.	October 27th, 1882.	Aug. 13th, "	Recovered.
966	A. M. B.	F.	February 10th, 1883.	" 22nd, "	"
1016	A. E.	M.	June 4th, 1883.	" 27th, "	Unimproved.
802	W. E.	M.	February 9th, 1882.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
1001	S. J. W.	M.	May 1st, 1883.	Sept. 1st, "	"
897	W. F.	M.	August 24th, 1882.	" " "	"
370	J. C.	M.	September, 18th, 1879.	" 3rd, "	"
961	C. H. P.	M.	January 26th, 1883.	" " "	"
840	M. E. S.	F.	June 27th, 1882.	" " "	"
866	G. M.	M.	September 25th, 1882.	" 4th, "	"
616	J. S.	M.	November 30th, 1880.	" 17th, "	Improved.
807	A. B.	M.	March 22nd, 1882.	" " "	Recovered.
854	S. M.	F.	August 16th, 1882.	" " "	"
979	R. M.	M.	March 26th, 1883.	" 26th, "	"

TABLE NO. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1883.

No.	INITIALS.	SEX.	AGE.	DATE OF DEATH.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			PROXIMATE CAUSE OF DEATH.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
704	R. H. S....	M...	30	Oct. 17th, 1882	1	4	7	Epilepsy.
237	B. F.	F....	43	" 25th, "	3	6	.....	General Debility.
815	L. S.	F....	45	" 30th, " .....	.....	5	15	Exhaustion of Mania.
891	J. B.	M....	54	Nov. 5th, " .....	.....	.....	13	General Debility.
756	M. D.	M....	44	" 11th, "	1	.....	22	"
765	M. M.	F....	26	" 25th, "	1	.....	17	Phthisis.
788	J. S. R....	M....	84	Dec. 30th, " .....	.....	11	13	Senile Decay.
106	E. G.	F....	77	Jan. 14th, 1883	6	8	11	"
955	H. P. Z....	M....	64	" 17th, " .....	.....	.....	16	Dropsy.
36	J. C.	M....	56	" 28th, "	6	10	5	Cardiac Disease.
58	M. G.	F....	79	Feb. 8th, "	6	10	15	Senile Decay.
933	J. P.	M....	21	" " " .....	.....	2	28	Exhaustion of Mania.
791	W. F.	M....	47	Mar. 10th, "	1	1	22	Phthisis.
764	S. J.	M....	56	" 27th, "	1	4	25	General Paralysis.
710	M. A. F....	F....	36	April 14th, "	1	9	27	Phthisis.
113	A. M.	F....	67	" 15th, "	6	11	12	Senile Decay.
960	L. B.	F....	30	" 17th, " .....	.....	2	22	Phthisis.
900	J. T.	M....	38	" 23rd, " .....	.....	5	7	General Paralysis.
466	J. G.	M....	53	" 27th, "	3	.....	11	Marasmus.
997	J. W.	M....	58	May 7th, " .....	.....	.....	10	General Debility.
311	T. C.	M....	38	" 19th, "	3	11	18	General Paralysis.
373	M. E.	F....	86	June 2nd, "	2	8	7	Senile Decay.
1011	J. S.	M....	44	" 8th, " .....	.....	.....	21	Choked with food.
973	M. McK....	F....	28	" 11th, " .....	.....	3	17	Marasmus.
862	E. H.	M....	26	" 12th, " .....	.....	9	5	"
104	S. D.	F....	68	" 15th, "	7	1	12	Senile Decay.
1008	A. S.	F....	42	July 8th, " .....	.....	1	23	Chronic Diarrhoea.
696	G. C.	M....	62	" 19th, "	2	2	.....	General Debility.
822	M. B.	F....	56	" 27th, "	1	2	14	"
631	O. G.	M....	43	Aug. 12th, "	2	7	13	Exhaustion of Mania.
661	R. M.	F....	62	Sept. 19th, "	2	6	16	Cardiac Disease.
654	B. L.	M....	41	24th, "	2	7	9	General Paralysis.

TABLE NO. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Architects.....				1		1	1
Bricklayers.....				2		2	2
Blacksmiths.....	1	1	2	3	1	4	6
Brewers.....				1		1	1
Builders.....				1		1	1
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Broom-makers.....	1		1				1
Brakesmen and Wives.....					1	1	1
Baggage-men.....	1		1				1
Commercial travellers.....				3		3	3
Consuls.....				1		1	1
Confectioners.....				1		1	1
Coopers.....				1		1	1
Carpenters.....	3		3	20		20	23
Clerks and Wives.....		2	2	14	1	15	17
Clergymen.....				4		4	4
Carriage-makers.....	1		1				1
Cigarmakers.....				1		1	1
Carters and Wives.....		1	1	1		1	2
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		18	18		214	214	232
Dressmakers.....		2	2		1	1	3
Druggists.....				2		2	2
Doctors and Wives.....	1	1	2				2
Engineers and Wives.....		1	1	1		1	2
Editors.....				1		1	1
Farmers and Wives.....	20	25	45	148	19	167	212
Fishermen.....				1		1	1
Gardeners.....				3		3	3
Grocers.....				2		2	2
Glass-blowers and Wives.....				1	1	2	2
Hostlers and Wives.....		1	1	1		1	2
Harness-makers.....	2		2				2
Housekeepers.....		8	8		68	68	76
Hair-dressers.....		1	1				1
Inn-keepers.....	1		1	5		5	6
Labourers and Wives.....	28	9	37	121	2	123	160
Lawyers.....				1		1	1
Lathers.....	1		1				1
Machinists and Wives.....	1	1	2	3		3	5
Moulders.....				1		1	1
Merchants.....				2	1	3	3
Mechanics.....				14		14	14
Music-teachers.....		1	1				1
Marble-cutters.....				2		2	2
No occupation.....	2	12	14				14
Night-watchmen.....				1		1	1

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	2	2	4				4
Photographers				2		2	2
Painters	1		1	4		4	5
Printers	1		1	1		1	2
Peddlers	2	1	3	2		2	5
Private Secretary	1		1				1
Railway employés and Wives	1	1	2				2
Spinsters		1	1				1
Sailors				5		5	5
Students				1		1	1
Spinners		1	1	3	2	5	6
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	1		1	7		7	8
Seamstresses		1	1		13	13	14
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers	1		1				1
Teachers	2	1	3	6	5	11	14
Tinsmiths and Wives and Daughters	1	2	3				3
Tailors and Wives		1	1	4	2	6	7
Tanners				1		1	1
Vinegar-makers	1		1				1
Weavers and Wives		1	1	3	3	6	7
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Waiters				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				28	94	122	122
Total	77	96	173	439	429	868	1041

TABLE NO. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1883.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.				1	12	13
Religious excitement.				0	4	4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				6	2	8
Love affairs, including seduction.						
Mental anxiety, "worry".				2	1	3
Fright and nervous shocks.				1	1	2
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink,				5	1	6
Intemperance, sexual.						
Venereal disease.						
Self-abuse, sexual.				9	1	10
Over-work.				1		1
Sunstroke.				3	1	4
Accident or injury.				1	1	2
Pregnancy.						
Puerperal.						
Lactation.						
Puberty and change of Life.						
Uterine disorders.					2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis.						
Brain disease, with epilepsy.				1		1
Other forms of brain disease.				1	1	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.					3	3
Fevers.				1	1	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.	11	9	20			
With other combined cause not ascertained.	5	13	18			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.						
With other combined cause not ascertained.		1	1			
Unknown.	29	42	71			
Total.	45	65	110	32	31	63

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the Result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
463	F.....	A. M. S....	October,	9th, 1882.....	2 months.....	Discharged Recovered.
842	M.....	C. W. W....	"	23rd, ".....	1 month.....	" Improved.
706	M.....	H. W.....	"	26th, ".....	2 months.....	Returned Unimproved.
837	F.....	M. F.....	"	31st, ".....	1 month.....	Discharged Recovered.
856	F.....	B. M.....	November	18th, ".....	2 months.....	" "
851	F.....	M. R.....	"	20th, ".....	3 ".....	Returned Unimproved.
861	M.....	A. R.....	December	4th, ".....	2 ".....	Discharged Recovered.
818	M.....	C. C.....	"	4th, ".....	2 ".....	" "
849	M.....	D. T.....	"	28th, ".....	2 ".....	" "
269	F.....	C. S.....	February	6th, ".....	3 ".....	" Unimproved.
680	M.....	P. D.....	"	8th, ".....	3 ".....	Died at home from Phthisis.
834	M.....	G. L. M....	"	10th, ".....	2 ".....	Discharged Recovered.
935	F.....	M. E. S....	"	17th, ".....	2 ".....	" "
848	M.....	C. W.....	April	5th, ".....	2 ".....	" "
846	M.....	T. A. R....	"	14th, ".....	2 ".....	" "
353	M.....	H. W.....	"	23rd, ".....	2 ".....	" "
958	F.....	M. G.....	May	2nd, ".....	1 month.....	Returned.
253	F.....	C. S.....	"	8th, ".....	1 ".....	Discharged Recovered.
920	F.....	O. H.....	"	25th, ".....	2 months.....	" "
898	M.....	P. C.....	"	30th, ".....	1 month.....	" "
616	M.....	J. S.....	June	6th, ".....	1 ".....	" Improved.
942	F.....	E. M.....	"	9th, ".....	2 months.....	Returned.
802	M.....	W. E.....	"	15th, ".....	2 ".....	Discharged Recovered.
840	F.....	M. E. S....	"	27th, ".....	2 ".....	" "
838	F.....	C. F.....	July	2nd, ".....	1 month.....	Returned.
923	F.....	D. M.....	"	4th, ".....	1 ".....	" "
866	M.....	G. M.....	"	7th, ".....	2 months.....	Discharged Recovered.
966	F.....	A. B.....	"	10th, ".....	1 month.....	" "
854	F.....	S. M.....	"	14th, ".....	2 months.....	" "
961	M.....	C. H. P....	"	25th, ".....	1 month.....	" "
897	M.....	W. F.....	"	25th, ".....	1 ".....	" "
370	M.....	J. C.....	August	2nd, ".....	1 ".....	" "
1005	F.....	M. J. A....	"	10th, ".....	1 ".....	Returned.
807	M.....	A. B.....	"	11th, ".....	1 ".....	Discharged Recovered.
1001	M.....	S. J. W....	"	27th, ".....	2 weeks.....	" "
634	M.....	J. J.....	September	4th, ".....	2 months.....	At home, leave unexpired.
864	M.....	W. S.....	"	15th, ".....	3 ".....	" " "
962	F.....	A. M.....	"	15th, ".....	2 ".....	" " "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	21	17	38	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, recovered.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	24
" improved.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
" unimproved.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Died before expiration of leave.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Returned to Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1883.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
	21	17	38	21	17	38

TABLE NO. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	481	....	481
Tailor's shop.....	2	325	....	325
Engineer's shop.....	5	1195	....	1195
Repairing roads.....	20	659	....	659
Wood yard and coal shed.....	20	3032	....	3032
Bakery.....	2	335	....	335
Laundry.....	18	1460	3966	5426
Dairy.....	4	1460	....	1460
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	1	312	....	312
Piggery.....	2	730	....	730
Painting.....	4	809	....	809
Farm.....	10	558	....	558
Garden.....	20	1646	....	1646
Grounds.....	18	1083	....	1083
Stable.....	1	365	....	365
Kitchen	11	1752	2160	3912
Dining rooms.....	16	1460	4008	5468
Sewing rooms.....	12	....	4134	4134
Knitting.....	20	....	6087	6087
Mending	7	....	2332	2332
Wards	81	11320	9303	20623
Storeroom	7	431	1654	2085
General.....	21	2190	2886	2076
Quarry.....	29	1607	....	1607
Total.....	335	33210	36530	69740

TABLE NO. 11.

Shewing the articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room, and by the Tailor,
during the year ending September 30th, 1883.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	345	300	Pants.....	230	780
Bed-ticks.....	412	120	Pillow slips.....	608	54
Blankets.....	....	123	Pillow ticks.....	20	....
Braces (pairs) ..	115	....	Pudding-cloths.....	60	....
Breakfast shawls ..	31	....	Sheets.....	641	140
Canvas jackets.....	6	4	Shirts.....	180	908
Caps.....	42	....	Shrouds.....	44	....
Carpet balls.....	640	....	Skirts.....	298	250
Chemises.....	54	720	Smocks.....	5	....
Coats.....	94	520	Socks (pairs).....	502	3890
Combinations.....	6	20	Stockings (pairs).....	408	1260
Coverlets.....	....	72	Sun bonnets.....	20	....
Drawers (pairs) ..	24	108	Table cloths.....	6	....
Dresses.....	334	960	Table napkins.....	24	....
Hair pillows.....	121	....	Toilet covers.....	10	....
Hair mattresses.....	95	....	Towels.....	409	....
Handkerchiefs.....	197	....	Underwaists.....	30	....
Jackets.....	112	....	Vests.....	90	170
Mitts.....	95	30	Window blinds.....	43	....
Night caps.....	28	....		
Night gowns.....	29	....	Total.....	6421	10429
Overalls.....	13	....		

TABLE No. 12.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.. .. .	40	4	1	..	..
From 1 to 2 months.....	21	7	..	..	..
“ 2 “ 3 “ .. .	14	8	4	..	1
“ 3 “ 4 “ .. .	7	5	1	..	..
“ 4 “ 5 “ .. .	8	15	2	1	..
“ 5 “ 6 “ .. .	6	15	4	..	2
“ 6 “ 7 “ .. .	8	3	4	..	..
“ 7 “ 8 “ .. .	2	8	2	..	..
“ 8 “ 9 “ .. .	1	18	2	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “ .. .	1	12	2	..	..
“ 10 “ 11 “ .. .	3	12	4	1	..
“ 11 “ 12 “ .. .	1	51	1	..	..
“ 12 “ 18 “ .. .	14	13	6	..	1
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	2	18	2	..	..
“ 2 to 3 years.....	7	70	2	3	..
“ 3 “ 4 “ .. .	5	85	2	1	..
“ 4 “ 5 “ .. .	1	66	1	..	1
“ 5 “ 6 “ .. .	7	5	..	..	..
“ 6 “ 7 “ .. .	2	8	..	..	..
“ 7 “ 8 “ .. .	3	124	..	..	..
“ 8 “ 9 “ .. .	..	..	..	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “ .. .	..	..	..	..	..
“ 10 “ 15 “ .. .	4	..	..	..	..
“ 15 “ 20 “ .. .	2	..	..	..	..
“ 20 years and upwards.....	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated .. .	14	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	173	547	40	6	5

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

ORILLIA, 1st OCT., 1883.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities :

SIR,—I have the honour, herewith, to transmit the Seventh Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum.

At the close of last year we had in residence 234 persons, of whom 120 were males, and 114 females. The admissions for the year were fifteen males, and nine females, total twenty-four—all by the ordinary process, except one male, admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant. The total number under care during the year was 258, viz., 135 males, and 123 females.

There were discharged, or rather taken home by friends, three males and two females ; transferred to the Hamilton Asylum, one male, and eloped, one male, total, seven.

The deaths amount to twenty ; eight being males and twelve females ; a large percentage of seven and three-quarters.

The total number of deaths, discharges, transferred, and eloped, is thirteen males, and fourteen females, total, 27, which, deducted from 258, leaves in residence to-day, 231, of whom 122 are males and 109 females.

Applications for Admission.

On the 1st of October, last year, I had on my register sixty-two applications for admission ; thirty-nine males and twenty-three females. The number to-day is 109, of whom sixty-nine are males and forty-six females—an increase of forty-seven. If we add the twenty-four who were admitted during the year we find the applications were in all seventy-one. Two questions naturally present themselves here. 1st. What is to be done with this constant increase of applications ? and, 2nd. Is idiocy increasing in Ontario at a greater ratio than the natural population ? The first of these questions I will leave for the Government and Legislature to answer, and the second I would say, no. By referring to table No. 3 it will be seen that some counties have sent no idiots to this Institution, while many more have sent very few. If we take such representative counties as Grey, Huron, Ontario and Simcoe, and compare the number sent by them, with the entire province, our total admissions since the opening of the Asylum should have been 500 instead of 360—that is, if we had had room. The presumption, of course, is, that the ratio of idiocy is the same over the whole province, but that many counties have not, heretofore, availed themselves of the privileges of the institutions—one chief reason being that its nature and character have not been sufficiently known. In looking over the applications at present to hand, I find the majority of them are from three counties.

In the report which I had the honour to present in 1877, I stated that in Ontario we had at least 2,000 idiots and imbeciles, assuming the percentage to be the same here, as in other counties with similar characteristics. With a population of 2,000,000, which no doubt we have now, we can safely place our idiot population at 2,500, which is 1 to every 800, the same as in the great states of the neighbouring Republic. In England the ratio is 1 to 771. The large number of applications on file is no evidence that idiocy is on the increase, or rather that it is increasing faster than the general population.

Work.

Although I have returned eighty-seven inmates as having worked during the year, with an aggregate number of days-worked of 24,797, it must not be supposed that these represent full days work, but rather that the eighty-seven persons performed some portion of work on that number of days. It is satisfactory that we can even make such a showing as this, but it is only a part of what might be done, [if we had a farm and workshop connected with the Institution. There are many here now, who could be made

self-supporting, if facilities were afforded us. And altogether apart from this the condition of the inmates would be greatly improved, and their happiness vastly increased, as well as the usefulness of the institution made more patent to the public.

Improvements.

As we confidently expect to be provided with new buildings soon, we have been modest in our demands for improvements, and very little has been expended outside of what was necessary to keep the house and surroundings in fairly good repair. A very commodious airing shed, however, was erected in the boys play-ground; the root houses have been improved and made frost-proof; a new Cameron pump has been purchased and placed in position; new floors have been laid in the day-rooms, and the green house has been re-built and re-arranged. This latter was rendered necessary by the fact of its having been partially destroyed by fire last winter.

Amusements.

We continue to amuse our poor inmates as best we can, but owing to the want of an amusement hall this is attended with much difficulty in the winter months. I have to complain of the indifference of the citizens of Orillia to our very existence in their midst. While in other towns and cities, where public institutions are located, different churches and societies vie with each other in the matter of giving entertainments and amusement, for the benefit of the unfortunate inmates, here in Orillia they are wholly ignored. Indeed our experience has been, that instead of being helped we are rather hindered in this respect. The churches err in other respects as well, for we have ministers of the gospel here who never enter our doors, notwithstanding the fact that we have many inmates who would enjoy and profit by a timely word from them. We have editors of newspapers, too, who are not at all sparing with their criticism, who have never been within our gates, and consequently cannot know anything of our work. Our town council stubbornly refuse to improve, much less to beautify the streets leading to our grounds. In short, we are treated as if our building was a pest-house, and our inmates vile, repulsive, if not absolutely dangerous creatures.

New Buildings.

It is clear that something must be done in the way of providing better accommodation for the unfortunates who are sent to us to be cared for, although the cottage has answered fairly well as a temporary expediency, and its management conducted with every reasonable care, making it as little obnoxious to the public as our circumstances will permit, yet it must be admitted that it comes lamentably short of being a suitable auxiliary to, even, an idiot asylum.

I would, therefore, again refer to the absolute necessity for new buildings, with increased accommodation. However, well this asylum met the want felt when first opened, and for three or four years after, it cannot be denied that its usefulness for the purpose for which it was designed, is now gone—and the time has arrived when something must be done to make it more in keeping with the demands of the country, for the admission of applicants, as well as establishing a training school for the benefit of the hundreds of weak minded children scattered over the land. I have urged this latter matter so often that I will now do nothing more than merely call your attention to it. I may, however, remark that we have quite a large number of suitable children much in need of a school. At present we can do very little more than care for their physical wants, such as is done for the chronic insane in other asylums. It is positively sinful to keep them so, without proper efforts being made to raise them in the scale of intelligence. We cannot make these efforts now, for two good reasons—want of room and want of skilled teachers. Let the Government and the Legislature supply us with these, and a vast improvement will soon be made in the appearance, condition, and happiness of our children. This idea of training weak-minded children is no longer an experiment. Its accomplishment is recognized, and admitted by some of the best minds in Europe and America.

Obit.

I may be pardoned for referring to the death of Dr. H. B. Wilbur, late Supt. of the Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, N. Y., which occurred last May. Dr. Wilbur was the first on this continent who essayed the difficult task of educating idiots, by starting a private school at Barre, Mass., in July, 1848. Subsequently he removed to Albany, N. Y., where an experimental school was established, and from which resulted the institution at Syracuse, which was built in 1851; and which was presided over by its intelligent founder, down to the bright May morning when he was called to his rest. He was the wise and generous counsellor of the various States that have since established similar institutions. In the face of difficulties and prejudices, which, to an ordinary man would seem insuperable, he forced from the nation a recognition of so important a work, as seizing an arrested development of intelligence, and building it up—if not, indeed, in many cases, almost creating it. This distinguished specialist, ere his spirit took its flight, saw many noble institutions doing a grand work for its poor unfortunates, who so largely commanded the tender solicitude of his generous nature.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of inmates in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1883				120	114	234
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	1		1			
“ medical certificate	14	9	23	15	9	24
Total number under treatment during year.....				135	123	258
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered.....						
“ improved						
“ unimproved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	3	2	5			
Died.....	8	12	20			
Eloped.....	1		1			
Transferred	1		1			
				13	14	27
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1883.....				122	109	231
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				190	170	360
“ discharged	14	8	22			
“ died	52	53	105			
“ eloped	1		1			
“ transferred	1		1			
				68	61	129
“ remaining, 30th September, 1883.....				122	109	231

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of January) . . .	120	116	236
Minimum " " " (on the 31st of March)	119	112	231
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	43926	41172	85097
Daily average population	120.34	212.80	233.14

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married					4	4
Widowed						
Single	15	9	24	190	166	356
Not reported						
Total	15	9	24	190	170	360
RELIGION OF PARENTS.						
Presbyterians	4	2	6	35	26	61
Episcopalians	3	3	6	34	39	73
Methodists	4	1	5	42	46	88
Baptists		2	2	3	7	10
Roman Catholics	3		3	28	22	50
Mennonites	1		1	3	3	6
Quakers				2	1	3
Other denominations		1	1	4	2	6
Not reported				39	24	63
Total	15	9	24	190	170	360
NATIONALITIES.						
English	2	1	3	14	16	30
Irish				21	17	38
Scotch	1	1	2	18	9	27
Canadian	12	7	19	110	109	219
United States				1	1	2
Other countries				10	6	16
Unknown				16	12	28
Total	15	9	24	190	170	360

TABLE. NO. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				4	2	6
Bruce				4	6	10
Carleton	1		1	7	3	10
Elgin				1	6	7
Essex				2	4	6
Frontenac				8	14	22
Grey				11	6	17
Haldimand	1		1	6	3	9
Halton	1		1	4	3	7
Hastings		1	1	1	4	5
Huron				10	6	16
Kent		1	1	3	6	9
Lambton	1		1	4	4	8
Lanark	1		1	4	2	6
Leeds and Grenville				7	1	8
Lennox and Addington	1		1	4	2	6
Lincoln				4	1	5
Middlesex		1	1	7	7	14
Muskoka District	2		2	2	2	4
Norfolk				5	3	8
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	8	8	16
Ontario	1	1	2	9	7	16
Oxford	1		1	4	4	8
Peel				1	4	5
Perth				5	2	7
Peterborough					2	2
Prince Edward	1		1	1	2	3
Renfrew		1	1		6	6
Simcoe	2		2	9	8	17
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				4	1	5
Victoria	1		1	5	3	8
Waterloo	1		1	5	4	9
Welland				1		1
Wellington				7	2	9
Wentworth		1	1	9	10	19
York		2	2	24	22	46
Total admissions	15	9	24	190	170	360

TABLE NO. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warrant Cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton				2	3	5
Elgin					4	4
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey				5	3	8
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					1	1
Hastings					2	2
Huron				4	1	5
Kent					3	3
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark				3	1	4
Leeds and Grenville				4	1	5
Lennox and Addington				2	2	4
Lincoln				2	1	3
Middlesex				3		3
Muskoka District	1		1	1		1
Norfolk				4	3	7
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				3		3
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	1	2
Perth				3	1	4
Renfrew					4	4
Simcoe				2	3	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3		3
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	5	6
York				6	1	7
Total admissions.....	1		1	72	57	129

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	INITIALS.	SEX.	WHEN ADMITTED.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	REMARKS.
260	R. McM.....	M.	Aug. 18th, 1882	Oct. 10th, 1882	Taken home by pa- rents.
248	J. A. R.....	F.	Nov. 12th, 1881	Mar. 13th, 1883	" " "
242	C. G. C.....	M.	June 30th, "	July 1st, "	" " "
340	J. L.....	F.	Dec. 5th, 1882	" 2nd, "	" " "
355	R. McK	M.	July 7th, 1883	Sept. 7th, "	" " "

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1883.

No.	INITIALS.	SEX.	AGE.	DATE OF DEATH.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			PROXIMATE CAUSE OF DEATH.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
336	J. R. L....	M.	25	Nov. 14th, 1882 ....	.....	.....	23	General Debility.
307	E. C.....	M.	69	Jan. 11th, 1883 ....	.....	4	2	Senile Decay,
70	J. B. K....	M.	19	" 20th, "	6	3	14	General Debility.
15	N. R.....	F.	23	Feb. 1st, "	6	4	5	Phthisis.
35	S. McC...	F.	43	" 6th, "	6	4	11	Paralysis.
323	J. E. McG.	M.	24	" 13th, " ....	.....	4	24	Congestion of Lungs.
197	J. S.....	F.	39	" 19th, "	4	1	11	General Debility.
310	C. K.....	M.	47	" 24th, " ....	.....	5	4	Dropsy.
257	E. W.....	F.	9	" 26th, " ....	.....	7	26	Bronchitis.
97	E. P.....	F.	52	" 27th, "	6	3	10	Epilepsy.
199 . . .	M. C. C....	M.	27	Apr. 23rd, "	4	.....	23	General Debility.
185	E. J.....	M.	14	May 14th, "	5	.....	.....	Dropsy.
202	J. C. J....	F.	15	" 15th, "	4	1	6	Phthisis.
351	C. H.....	F.	74	" 18th, " ....	.....	1	.....	Old Age.
219	I. F.	F.	31	June 11th, "	3	5	2	Biliary Calculi.
238	M. E. S....	F. ...	10	July 1st, "	2	3	19	Softening of Brain.
187	A. K.	F.	22	" " "	5	1	14	Enteric Fever.
47	F. F.....	M.	24	Aug. 11th, "	6	10	20	Paresis.
147	E. G.	F.	34	" 18th, "	6	2	18	Epilepsy.
158	M. A.....	F.	55	Sept. 3rd, "	6	1	20	Epilepsy.

TABLE NO. 7.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of day's work performed by Patients during the year ending 30th September, 1883.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop.....	1	156	.....	156
Engineer's Shop	1	313	.....	313
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	12	3756	.....	3756
Laundry.....	4	626	626	1252
Garden	3	420	.....	420
Grounds	2	312	.....	312
Stable	1	365	.....	365
Kitchen	5	620	1080	1700
Dining Rooms	8	626	1252	1878
Officers' Quarters	1	365	.....	365
Sewing Rooms.....	3	.....	930	930
Wards.	28	2555	7665	10220
General	10	3130	.....	3130
Total.....	79	13244	11553	24797

